THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

Archbishop Cullen's Last Anti-Irish Anathema—The Chilian Pirates—Royal Christening—France and America—Queer Things from the "Yellow Book," Etc. Etc.

The Siege of Madrid to be Raised.

It is rumored that the state of siege in Madrid will be raised on January 30.

Several vessels bearing Chilian colors have appeared at Valencia, and given chase to some Spanish coasting brigs. It is asserted that the pursuers are not Chilian cruisers, but simply pirates under cover of the Chilian flag.

A telegram from St. Nazaire, of January 29, says the Spanish minister of Peru, and the Spanish Consul at Callao, are among the passengers by the French mail packet, arrived here today. Intelligence from Lima, of December 11, announces that diplomatic relations have been interrupted between Spain and Peru.

FRANCE.

Relations with the United States.

A despatch from Paris, of January 29, says:—"The official Yellow Book, containing the diplomatic correspondence of the recent Government with Foreign Powers, was laid on the table at the Corps Legislatif to-day. The despatches exchanged between France and the United States on the subject of Mexico are in conformity with the declarations made in the Emperor's speech at the opening of the session, and is the *expose* of the condition of the Empire."

A despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon, dated January 9, replying to a communication from Mr. Seward, dated December 16, after announcing that this reply had been submitted to the Emperor, expresses the conviction that

"The divergence of view between the two Cabinets is the result of an erroneous appreciation of the intentions of France."

M. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to state that France seeks the realization of no ambitious ideas, and says:—

"Now that there is a regular Government in Mexico, the legitimate object of our expedition will be attained. We are endeavoring, while satisfying our interests and our dignity, to make arrangements which will enable us to consider the mission of our army in Mexico as terminated."

Another despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, dated January 25, 1866, to the French Minister at Washington, relates a conversation of the former with Mr. Bigelow. On that occasion M. Drouyn de Lhuys declined all official controversy upon the measures taken by the Emperor Maximilian, stating that he could only receive Mr. Bigelow's communications on that subject as simple information. This reservation established, the French Minister observed in the course of conversation that the measures pointed out were of a purely administrative order, and did not appear to him to constitute any of those exceptional derogations that might perhaps sometimes justify a Government in intervening in the interior affairs of a neighboring State. He could not admit that the Federal Government, not wishing to recognize as legitimate the de facto Government of Maximilian, and considering it illusive to address itself to Juarez, had any ground to apply to France, in order to escape from this embarrassment, and request explanations from her relative to acts emanating from the sovereign authority of a foreign Government. M. Drouyn de Lhuys continues:—

"We return to the principle of non-intervention, and from the moment we accept it as our rule of conduct, our interest and honor require us to demand its equal application by all. Relying upon the equitable spirit of the Washington Cabinet, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will conform to the law of non-intervention, when they invoke, by maintaining a strict neutrality with regard to Mexico. When you shall have informed me of the resolution of the American Government in this matter, I shall be in a position to acquaint you with the result of our negotiations with the Emperor Maximilian for the return of our troops."

The documents referring to Mexico have been sent to press. They will form a supplementary pamphlet to the Yellow Book, and will immediately follow the distribution of the latter among Senators and Deputies. The Government has decided to issue these documents in consequence of the publication of the American despatches.

The Paris Bourse was quiet, and Rentes closed on Monday evening at 68f. 55 centimes.

Archbishop Cullen Denouncing the Fenians.

A Pastoral from the Most Reverend Dr. Cullen was read from the altars throughout Dublin on Sunday, in the course of which he thus deals with the Fenians and the subject of Fenianism:—

"You will allow me, reverend brethren, to beg of you to caution your flocks, again and again, against the dangers of secret and illegal societies, and to make incessant exertions to root out every vestige of the last development which these societies have taken, under the name of Fenianism. I know you have been most active in preventing the growth of this noxious and poisonous plant, and your labors have merited for you the approbation of heaven and earth. For the past, you have preserved the great mass of the people of this diocese from the evils with which they were menaced; and now you have to congratulate yourselves that very few, if any, of those committed to your pastoral care have been doomed to undergo the horrors of a long penal servitude. If your exertions be continued in the same prudent and laudable way as for the past, you may confidently hope that soon there will be no more leaven among us to corrupt the mass, and that the unfortunate spirit of anarchy and irreligion with which we were threatened shall be completely extinguished. Having written to you on this subject a short time ago, all I have now to add is, that after all the revelations which have been made within the last few weeks, and especially after the documentary evidence that has been published, every man who does not wish to shut his eyes against the truth must fully understand that Fenianism is not, indeed, a dangerous or powerful, but, indeed, a foolish and wicked conspiracy against the existing civil authorities, and still more against the divinely constituted authority of the Church of God. Its effects have been most injurious to the country, turning away the minds of the people from their legitimate occupations to wicked, wild, and impracticable projects, disturbing the course of trade, interrupting business, and giving a pretext to the Orange lodges to arm all their members, and even reckless boys, to the great risk of the public peace, and to excite a bitter persecution against poor Catholics who had no connection whatever with the Fenians or their follies."

The War Against Chili—Popular Feeling—Privateering—Admiral Pinzon to Command the Pacific Squadron—The Royal Christening, Etc.

Madrid, (Jan. 27,) Correspondence London Times.

The great paroxysm of wrath with which the Spanish people received the tidings of their disaster in the Pacific is beginning to abate. They look upon the affair in its true aspect, and in a cooler and calmer frame of mind. In the first place, they are not quite easy on the score of the consequences of too free an indulgence of their evil passions. Vengeance may be sweet, but only when it is sure and safe. Now, if all the naval forces of the country are sent round Cape Horn, who is to stay at home to secure the Spanish coasts from the outrages of privateers? I have already told you that the Government here have been—I am not quite sure whether I should say hearing or dreaming, of iron-clads, rams, and other monsters, constructed either in English or American docks, carrying Chilian colors, and roaming Spanish waters. The alarm was a few days ago spread in Cadiz; it has more lately been caught in Valencia. "Five pirate vessels under the Chilian flag," we are told by the local organs there, "have been seen on our coast, and give chase to our small coasting craft, to gain possession of their cargoes. The necessary orders have been issued to our coastguard ships to redouble their vigilance, and inflict condign punishment on these unwelcome strangers." That great uneasiness begins to prevail among the merchant navy at all the great Spanish ports is a fact, however, not to be denied.

I am inclined to think that the Spanish Government are perhaps less eager for the war than they were when the people showed no ardor and no hurry for it, and when the great European and American powers strove to avert it by their offers of arbitration, of mediation, and friendly offices.

The command of the squadron of the Pacific is to be given, according to some authorities, to Admiral Pinzon; according to others to General Herrera; though many deem it probable that the officer who was left in charge of the Spanish forces in the Pacific by the death of Admiral Pareja, Don Casto Mendez Nunez, may receive a permanent appointment to the supreme command.

The royal infant, who was born on Wednesday night, was christened with the greatest solemnity yesterday morning in the chapel of the Queen's Palace. The god-parents were the King and Queen of the Belgians, represented for the occasion by the Belgian Minister and the Princess Royal, Maria Isabel of Spain. The Papal Nuncio officiated, and the water sprinkled on the child's head was carried for the purpose from the Jordan. All the dignitaries of the State and the foreign diplomacy attended the ceremony. The infant has received at the font one hundred and twelve names, "comprehending," as the official papers inform us, "all the *invocations* of the Most Holy Virgin." The first and real name, however, is that of the blessed Francisco de Assi.

The Mormons in Illinois—"The Prophet"

A correspondent of the Albany *Argus*, who has recently visited the Mormons in Illinois, over whom Joseph Smith presides, gives this description:—

"I had not imagined the Mormons of the Jo. Smith party were so numerous. I am told there are not less than ten thousand, of whom the majority are in Illinois, and the rest in neighboring States. The most considerable settlement is at Plano, a thriving village, situated about fifty miles west of Chicago. Here resides Joseph Smith, 'Prophet, Priest, and King,' of the 'Latter Day Saints,' by virtue of the laying on of hands of his notable father, 'Joseph Smith, the martyr,' as he is called by the faithful. By-the-by, there is no doubt that the assassination of the Mormon prophet gave a powerful impulse to the advancement of this new and strange religion. 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church,' as well for heresiarchy as for the hierarchy. The proof that Joseph Smith, Jr., is the lawful successor of his sire in the apostleship of the Mormon sect is very ably set forth in a late number of a weekly newspaper, now lying before me, entitled *The True Latter Day Saints' Herald*. This paper is edited by the prophet himself, and published at Plano, and bears for its motto:—'Hearken to the record of the Lord: for there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife; and concubines he shall have none.'—*Book of Mormon.*

"And on this point mainly hangs the difference of creed between the rival parties. Smith and his followers say that Young and his disciples have not 'hearkened to the word of the Lord,' but falling into the sin of polygamy and defending the same, are thereby heretical and accursed.

"Joseph Smith is not a rich man; and, indeed, by way of testimony against the wealth and worldliness of Brigham Young, bears himself with an ostentatious poverty of apparel and equipage. He dresses almost shabbily, and is a man of no pretension to scholarship or refinement. His manners are simple, hearty, and unaffected, and his popularity with his followers is unbounded. The community here at Plano is well spoken of by the 'Gentiles' as moral, orderly, and industrious, and in their quiet demeanor and friendliness very much resemble a society of Quakers.

"It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that while the Mormons of Utah are, to a large extent, importations from Europe, those of Illinois are, almost exclusively, native Americans and of a higher intelligence than the saints of Salt Lake."

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—John B. Jones, Esq., died at Burlington, N. J., on the 4th instant, aged fifty-six years. He was a native of Accomac county, Va. During President Tyler's administration he was sole editor and proprietor of *The Madisonian*, at that time the President's organ, and the leading editorials of that able journal were from his vigorous and facile pen. He was, during the whole of that administration, upon the most intimate and confidential relations with Mr. Webster, Mr. Upshur, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Ewing, of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, and was frequently invited to, and participated in, the consultations of the leading men of the country. For some time previous to the breaking out of the late civil war, Mr. Jones resided in Burlington, and edited a weekly journal, which was published in Philadelphia, styled *The Southern Monitor*.

Death of Rev. Elisha Lord Cleveland.

NEW HAVEN, February 16.—Rev. Elisha Lord Cleveland, D. D., for thirty-three years pastor of the Third Congregational Church of this city, died this morning at 3 o'clock.

AN ADMIRER OF "THE LIGHT FANTASTIC" ON A SPREE.—Richard Dillon has been getting into trouble. It appears that an individual belonging to New York has such a penchant for attending balls that he came on all the way from that city to attend the splendid affair of the Good-Will Engine, at the Academy. After enjoying himself there he felt like keeping it up, and, after various peregrinations, turned up slightly elevated in the neighborhood of Sixth and Shippen streets. There he fell a prey to the thievish proclivities of Dillon, who, taking advantage of his whiskyish condition, stole from him a handsome diamond ring, valued at $500. Dillon did not have an opportunity of enjoying the proceeds of his theft, for he was soon afterwards arrested, and committed to prison by Alderman Tittermary this morning.

ROBBERY.—About 12 o'clock last night, a man named James W. Connor was arrested by Officer Mc Calley, charged with attempting to rob a cigar store, at No. 904 Vine street. The store was entered by breaking open the back door. The fire-proof was blown open, but nothing taken therefrom. Conner was arrested in the back yard, and had in his possession a "jimmy" and dark lantern. Alderman Jones committed him this morning in default of $3000 bail.

THE EFFECTS OF GETTING TIPSY.—Thomas Graham last evening got too much bad whisky aboard, and acting under its influence amused himself by smashing a show-case at Long's Varieties, Third street, below German. In order to prevent him from committing any more acts of vandalism of that description, Alderman Tittermary had him locked up in Moyamensing Prison.

—General William Belknap, of the late Rebel army, has been admitted to practise at the bar in Washington city.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 16.

The Tax upon Milliners

Upon consultation among the appropriate Congressional Committees, in conjunction with the Commissional of Internal Revenue, it has been settled that a reduction will be made in the tax and duties upon milliners and millinery manufactured goods. To what extent this reduction will be made the committees have not yet determined fully, but it will certainly be a liberal decrease.

Post Office Appropriations.

Among the items in the Post Office Appropriation bill, reported yesterday, are $150,000 for steamship service to Brazil; for such service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, $250,000; for overland transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and marine transportation to California, $900,000. The bill also authorizes the Postmaster-General to employ sailing vessels for mail transportation to any foreign port, compensation not exceeding the sea postage accruing on the mails so conveyed.

Our Minister to Mexico.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, recently appointed Minister to Mexico, arrived here yesterday from his home in Ohio, and had an interview with the President this evening. Mr. Campbell's visit has no relation to his official position. He visits Washington upon private business, and will return to Ohio in a few days, there to remain until the Senate shall have acted upon his nomination as Minister to the Mexican Republic.

Quartermasters' Checks.

In view of the reduction of interest on temporary loans from six to five per cent., the Secretary of the Treasury has directed that Quartermasters' checks of less denomination than $5000, and army and navy warrants of less than $10,000, shall be cashed on presentation. On all warrants of greater sums than those above named, fifty per cent. shall be paid in cash, and certificates of indebtedness shall be given for the balance. It is hoped this plan will have the effect of bringing certificates of indebtedness to par value.

Expensive Presses.

In the miscellaneous Appropriation bill which was before the House yesterdao afternoon there is an appropriation of $2,000,000 for expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes. This appropriation includes, of course, expenses for the Printing Department, which has thus far struck off bonds, notes, etc. to the amount of $3,900,000,000.

Excepting about $20,000,000 of this immense amount—done by the hydrostatic system of printing—the whole work has been executed by machinery that has not cost more than $12,000, while the expenses upon the experimental system of hydrostatic printing, to which S. M. Clark, Superintendent of the Printing Department seems to be irrevocably wedded, has cost the Government nearly half a million dollars. The great bulk of this large sum has been expended in the purchase of the hydrostatic presses, which snap to pieces like pipestems, and are carted away like so many corpses by teams of oxen. This project was introduced during the term of Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury; and at the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, seventy-two hydrostatic presses were purchased at once at a cost of $2000 each. They failed, but were increased from time to time until the whole number purchased has reached between two and three hundred. We believe none have been purchased under Mr. McCulloch's administration, and he has not directed, nor does he propose to authorize, any expense in further tests. The Committee on Appropriations have, however, endeavored to put a stop to any further experiments of this seemingly played-out system, by introducing a proviso in the Appropriation Bill that no further expenditures shall be made in that way until such experiments shall have been definitely authorized by law, and a distinct appropriation made therefor.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Interesting Lawsuit—Good Skating—Steamboat Change, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 16.—The great lawsuit of A. S. Bell, editor of the Baltimore *Sun*, vs. John S. Gittings, President of the Chesapeake Bank, to recover a deposit of $3000 in gold, which the plaintiff alleges was deposited specially to be drawn in gold, and subsequently refused by the Bank, is still progressing in the Baltimore Superior Court, Judge Martin presiding. It is a novel case, and attracts the interest of our entire community.

Skating is again good here, and the harbor is considerably frozen.

A delegation of fifteen are now here from Washington county, Maryland, pressing before the City Council the necessity of extending the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown.

The steamer *Isabella* has been withdrawn from the Charleston and Havana line, and put on the line to New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, February 16.—Last night was thought to be the coldest of this season. At daylight to-day the mercury stood at one degree below zero, and before that time in some exposed places it was still lower. At present there are some indications of a more moderate temperature.

The Weather.

ALTOONA, Pa., February 16.—The thermometer at 6·40 A. M. stood at 7 degrees below zero.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—We had snow squalls last night, with the mercury three degrees below zero early this morning; the range during the day was from ten to twelve degrees above zero; and at 10 o'clock to-night it stood at zero.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—The weather has been excessively cold all day; the thermometer is twenty-four degrees above zero to-night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The City Commissioner Case—Opinion by the Court—Mr. Given's Answer Sustained and the Case to Proceed.

This morning in the Common Pleas, Judge Allison delivered an opinion in the case of Weaver vs. Given, overruling the motion to quash Mr. Given's answer. The opinion was concurred in by Judges Ludlow and Pierce, and is as follows:—

In the matter of the Contested Election of City Commissioner:—

This is a motion to quash the answer of the incumbent, John Given, and the cause assigned in support of the motion, so far as it relates to specifications from the first to the eighth inclusive, rests upon a charge of indefiniteness and uncertainty as to each of said specifications. But this charge cannot be supported if the previous decisions of this Court, and the precedents established thereby, are to be regarded as of authority upon a question of this character. These specifications are to a great extent identical in form with the specification contained in the complaint and petition of the contestant in the case of Mann and Cassidy, which the Court refused to strike from the petition, holding that all that can be required is that the allegations to be proved shall be stated in an intelligible manner and with due precision, and that the facts set up as the ground for contest, if sustained by proof, would show that there had been an undue election and a false return.

In the first specification the precise statement is made that three hundred and sixteen votes were taken and counted for David P. Weaver in the Seventh Division of the Third Ward, whereas, in truth and in fact, three hundred and six votes only were received for him for said office of City Commissioner in said division. And in each of the following specifications, from the second to the eighth inclusive, it is in so many words stated that a given number of votes were taken and counted in each of the election divisions named for David P. Weaver, which votes were received by the several election officers from persons none of whom were qualified electors.

This, we think, meets the requirements of the law, and is a sufficiently precise statement of facts material to the issue, namely, the reception and count for David P. Weaver of a definite number of illegal votes, at a given election precinct, which, if proved to be illegal, would have to be deducted from the whole number which he is returned as having received at said election.

It is objected, that the reasons upon which the charge of illegality of the votes received is based, are not particularized, nor are the names of the illegal voters mentioned. But of what account is it, if a vote has been received which ought to have been rejected, whether the voter was disqualified by reason of non-payment of tax, or because of non-age, or want of naturalization, or in default in making the necessary proof of residence? It is the fact that a person not a qualified elector is permitted to cast his vote which is of importance to be proved, and the disqualification is as well established by showing one ground of illegality as another. And in Kneass' case, the Court decided that the list of names appended to the specification was unnecessary, regarding it only as proof; and this was afterwards reaffirmed, in the opinion of Judge Thompson, in Mann's case, on the motion to quash.

Nor do we agree with the suggestion, made at the argument, that a different rule should be applied to the answer of an incumbent, from that which has been held to govern the petition of the contestants. The same degree of liberality should be extended to one party which is allowed to the other. For although it is true that the incumbent, who is called to reply to the case made out against him by the evidence of the petitioners, has usually full time in which to prepare his answer, yet the privilege of amendment which is so freely granted to the contestant, permits him to remedy any defect in his complaint which may have crept into it, by reason of the limited time allowed for filing the petition.

The ninth, tenth eleventh, and twelfth specifications, which are somewhat extended, when examined, are found to contain the following distinct grounds of objection to the election as conducted in the sixth, seventh, and eighth election divisions of the Fourth Ward, and the fourth election division of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and upon which, if proved, we are asked to strike the whole number of votes polled in said precincts from the general return:—

First. A general disregard of what has been termed the directory provisions of the election law.

Second. A charge of fraudulent combination, by the majority of the voters in said election divisions, to deprive the minority of the right to have an Inspector at the election representing their political views, contrary to the intention and spirit of the act of Assembly.

Third. A precise allegation that not less than two hundred illegal votes in each of said election divisions were received and counted for David P. Weaver, and that in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Precincts of the Fourth Ward the Return Inspectors fraudulently returned a less number of votes as having been cast for John Given, for City Commissioner, than were in fact polled for him, to the aggregate number of thirty-seven and upwards.

It would be a useless consumption of time to go into an extended examination and discussion of the causes of complaint which fall within the first classification. For it one rule has been established more firmly than any other, by repeated and a consistent course of decision by this Court, in relation to an investigation of an undue election, or a false return, it is that the careless or ignorant, or even the wilful neglect, of the directory requirements of the election law, cannot operate to nullify the election. In Boileau's case, Carpenter's case, Sperrett's case, Kneass' case, and the opinion of the Court on the motion to quash in Mann's case, and the later case of Thompson and Ewing, the course of decision is uniform and consistent, holding that the Court are required to look into the good faith and integrity of an election, rather than to the manner in which it was conducted; and that the expression of the popular will is not to be defeated because of an omission to comply with the formal though doubtless important requirements of the law, which were intended as checks and guards thrown around the conducting of an election with the view to maintain its purity and regularity. In Kneass' case, 2 Parsons, 557, the Court say:—"We do unhesitatingly rule that all irrelevant or general allegations and specifications which do not affect the merits of the case or the general result, will be stricken from the petition."

But it is also as clearly and firmly settled, as an established principle, that where such neglect of formal and, in themselves considered, immaterial duties, in so far as they affect the merits of the question, is coupled with the charge of wilful and deliberate fraud; of such gross misconduct on the part of the election officers as interferes with and prevents a free election being held; and of the wilful and persistent neglect to perform the essential duties which the law requires them to perform, which are in no proper sense *directory merely*, but which go to the heart of the question of an undue election and a false return, that the Court will allow such allegations to stand, and in a proper case and in due time will go into an investigation of such charges, because they affect the merits and are of material importance upon the issue of fraud.

The distinction between duties imposed by the law on election officers, which are properly characterized as directory duties, and those which are essential, and are of the substance of a valid election, is a plain and obvious distinction, which has but too often been confounded or overlooked. The election law directs that after the qualification of an elector who offers to vote has been passed on by the officers of the election, and they have decided to receive the vote, the letter "V" shall be marked opposite his name on the assessment list. So, also, they are directed to mark whether a voter was sworn or affirmed, or produced a certificate of naturalization, or other evidence of naturalization; and also to mark "tax" or "age" on the list. But what comparison do these requirements of the law bear to the refusal to take proof of evidence or proof of the fact as to whether a voter removed within the district for the mere purpose of voting therein, or to a charge of an entire disregard of challenge on the part of an elector, or the reception of votes of individuals who falsely personated persons who were dead, and whose names were on the lists of voters, or refusal to require proof of naturalization, or permitting the same person to vote several times at the same election, and other charges like in character to these? To contrast these several acts is of itself to point out the real difference which exists between them.

In Mann's case, specifications containing charges of this nature were stricken from the petition, but in the final opinion of the Court Judge Thompson says:—"A portion of the original petition, which was designed to embrace the fraudulent conduct of election officers, was, as we now think, improvidently stricken out. That such conduct is and ought to be a subject of consideration, as connected with the investigation of election frauds; and the allegation of such frauds, insufficiently expressed in the petition, should rather have been amended than erased." And again it is said: "Had we not erased from the petition the specifications alleging gross fraud and irregularities on the part of the election officers in the divisions referred to, a different course would certainly have been adopted.

The entire proceedings are so tarnished by the fraudulent conduct of the officers charged with the performance of the most solemn and responsible duties, that we would not only have felt abundantly justified, but it would have been our plain duty to throw out the return of every division to which we have referred." Having sat with Judge Thompson all through the protracted hearing of that case, and joined him in making up the judgment of the Court as pronounced by him, I then entirely agreed with the views as expressed in the foregoing quotations, and have never seen any reason to call in question their general correctness. In Ewing's case they were subsequently recognized and acted on as the law of the Court, receiving the fullest examination and consideration, by Judges Thompson and Ludlow, by whom that case was heard and decided.

The correctness of the principle as thus settled, has not been in any degree shaken by that which has been urged in support of the motion to quash the answer of the incumbent, and we, therefore, refuse to strike out from the petition that portion of it which embraces charges of irregularities and neglect, connected with assertion, of misconduct and fraud on the part of the election officers.

But these allegations, contained in ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth specifications, are connected with the precise charge, that in each of two of the precincts referred to, 200 and upwards, and that in each of the other two precincts, 300 and upwards, of illegal votes, were taken and counted for David P. Weaver, and that in the first three of the four divisions now under consideration John Given is returned as having received thirty-seven votes and upwards less than were actually polled for him, and these distinct allegations of fraud in the reception by the election officers of said divisions of one thousand illegal votes, and a false return of thirty-seven votes, which were actually polled for John Given, and with which he was not credited, constitute in the order of proof the matters which ought first to claim our attention in the investigation upon which the incumbent has invited us to enter by the facts set up in his answer.

We have already said that, in a proper case, and in due time, the Court will allow the parties charging misconduct, fraud, and neglect of formal duties by election officers to be inquired into, where, as in the answer put in in this case, such allegations are with precision and in their proper connection pleaded. This order of proof must, however, be regulated by the Court which is to hear and determine the controversy; and they must also decide whether the case, either at its inception or during a subsequent stage of its progress, is such a case as would require them to go into proof of irregularities and misconduct merely, of election officers. And this question must be met in each election contest, as it is brought up for investigation and decision. This brings us to a consideration of this cause as it now stands before the Court. The Return Judges, upon an enumeration of votes contained in all the returns presented to them, upon an aggregate poll of 87,156 votes, reported that John Given had a majority of 322. In this enumeration were included that which purported to be the army vote of the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and of the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, amounting together to 929 votes.

In the complaint of the contestants it is charged that this vote is wholly fraudulent, and that it ought to be deducted from the 43,739 which the incumbent is found by the Return Judges to have had polled for him; which would reduce his vote to 42,810, and thus would elect David P. Weaver by a majority of 607 votes.

The evidence taken in support of the allegations of fraud as to the army vote, establish beyond question or doubt, that this vote is wholly and most grossly fraudulent. That no portion of it is entitled to the least consideration, except to require at our hands the most decided expression of our condemnation of a fraud which, for its brazen effrontery, has seldom had its equal, and which, for the sake of public morals, it is hoped will never again be repeated.

Whoever perpetrated this foul wrong has, so far as the testimony before us shows, succeeded, as yet, in shielding himself from exposure and detection; and the condign punishment which he so well deserves at the hands of the law; although it is questionable whether, if known, the law would be sufficient to meet his case, flagrant as it is; for whoever committed this wholesale forgery, and succeeded in imposing it on the Return Judges, in all probability, did it beyond the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth—the returns having all been mailed at either New York or Washington.

It is worthy of the early and serious consideration of the Legislature now in session to devise, if in any way it can be done, some mode of guarding against the commission of a crime so easily perpetrated by means of the army vote, and by which at any election the honest choice of a majority of the legal voters may be set aside, and our elections be made the sport and the plaything of corruption or of bold and defiant villany.

It is due to the incumbent John Given to say, that in his sworn answer he emphatically denies all knowledge of the fraud, or participation in its commission; nor does the testimony in any way connect him with it. Were it otherwise, we would here be disposed to rest the case; applying the principle, that he who would have equity meted out to him, must himself do equity; that his hands must be clean, and no Court, we think, ought to consume the public time, in the investigation of a title to an office, which rests upon a flagrant fraud, in the perpetration of which the incumbent was a party; or the benefits of which he had taken to himself, with a knowledge of the crime. The incumbent having purged himself, by his solemn oath, of all guilt in this transaction, he is entitled to be allowed to prove his allegation of a poll of fraudulent votes for the contestant, and which he asserts were taken and counted for David P. Weaver, in the general return, more than sufficient to overcome his majority of 607 votes, with the army vote cast out of the computation.

If he can successfully attack any considerable number of votes cast for David P. Weaver, so as to approach his apparent majority, based on our view of the army vote, we will then open the door for an examination into the charges of misconduct of the election officers. But, before doing this, we think that direct and palpable fraud should first be met with evidence of specific fraud, as to the individual voters charged by him as having voted at the last election for the contestant, exceeding eleven hundred in number. If this cannot be done, we are of the opinion that evidence should not, in a case like to this one, be allowed to be gone into with the view of establishing certain general allegations, from which we are to be asked to *infer* fraud, and upon which the entire vote of four election divisions are to be thrown out of the return, and this involving, as a necessary consequence, the disfranchisement of all the honest voters of these election divisions—a consequence which may be the necessary result of the rule, which we clearly recognize as well grounded upon reason and upon authority, and of wholesome policy, when a proper case arises for its application, but which we do not feel ourselves called on to enforce at this time, nor at all in this case, unless the character and amount of evidence which we have indicated shall first be submitted.

To this order of proof we will rigidly adhere in the examination of the incumbent's testimony, and with this emphatic enunciation of the course which we have determined to pursue, in the further investigation of the cause, we will be ready at an early day to begin the hearing, with a view to speed it to a prompt decision.

There is one question which yet remains to be considered, and which may briefly be disposed of.

The majority of the electors of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of the Fourth Ward, and of the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward, are charged with having fraudulently divided their vote, at the election in October, 1864, for inspectors of election, so as to elect two of their own number, representing their own political views, with the design to deprive the minority of the right to have an inspector at the following election.

We have been unable to find in the law which empowers this Court to take jurisdiction of a complaint of an undue election, and a false return, any authority to inquire into the truth or falsity of such a charge as this. It is no part of the election, the legality of which is questioned by the complaint. If it should be shown to be true that the voters did a year before do that which is a violation of the spirit and intent of the law, it cannot, we think, be embraced in this investigation, for the reason assigned that it is no part of the election and return to which the charge of fraud under the law can be made to apply.

But this point was decided in Mann's case; the reason there assigned was that if such election be fraudulent, its validity cannot be examined in a collateral proceeding, and that an election of inspectors of election cannot virtually be nullified, and set aside in such a proceeding as this. This allegation, which is contained in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth specifications, must, therefore, be stricken from each of them, as no evidence could be received upon this point.

With this exception the answer of the incumbent stands as a valid and proper answer, and the motion to quash is therefore overruled.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—George Clark was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $50, preferred by his cousin, J. Bowles.

Henry Woods was charged with stealing a horse and wagon, the property of John Sellers. William Harman testified that the defendant, a short time after the larceny of the horse and wagon, sold the wagon to him. Subsequently Mr. Sellers, of West Philadelphia, from whose stable the property was stolen, identified the wagon as his. The horse was found in Eighth street, wandering about loose.

The defense was that the defendant had come by the wagon honestly, it having been brought to a stable in his neighborhood by a man named Anderson and another. Anderson, it was further alleged, had fled the jurisdiction of the court, and was not to be found, and that he was the real criminal.

The length of time that had elapsed from the time of the larceny, viz., August 18 to December 13, when the property was known to have been in the possession of the defendant, was urged in his favor, as rebutting the rule that he was bound to account for the manner of his becoming possessed of it.

The jury acquitted on the charge of larceny, but found defendant guilty of receiving the property knowing it to have been stolen.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 16.—Messrs. Connell, Donovan, and Ridgway presented remonstrances against the Lombard and South Street Enabling Bill.

Mr. Connell presented two remonstrances against Sunday travel.

Mr. Worthington read a letter from Dr. Corsin, of Montgomery county, in which it is stated that the cattle disease is raging in that county. The subject was referred to a Special Committee of five.

Mr. Connell read a bill authorizing paving on Woodland street.

Mr. Ridgway, one extending the track of the Southwark Railway Company from Washington street along Delaware avenue to Dock street.

Mr. Roger, one allowing notaries to take acknowledgements relating to other property than real estate. Also, a supplementary act defining the boundary line between Philadelphia and Montgomery counties.

The Senate then adjourned until February twenty-seventh.

The Southern Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY (Ala), February 15.—The Southern Associated Press met here to-day, the meeting being presided over by Mr. Clark, who was President of the association before the war. Mr. Williams was elected Secretary. The constitution was referred to a committee for revision, and after some discussion the meeting adjourned until 5 P. M., for a permanent organization.

Bold Attempt at Burglary in Reading.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

POTTSTOWN, February 16.—The safe of the County Treasurer of Berks county, in the Court House at Reading, was blown open last night with gunpowder. It contained ten thousand dollars; but the burglars were disturbed before having secured the money, and fled, leaving all their implements behind them.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15—Cotton dull at 45c; the stock of Cotton in port is 190,000 bales. Gold, 138½; checks on New York ¼@½ discount.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Cotton is dull at 44½@46 cents for middlings. Flour has declined 10 cents for State. Sales of 7000 bbls. at $8·85@8 20 for State; $8·85@10 75 for Ohio; $8·70@8 80 for Western; $8 70@15 50 for Southern; and $7 80@11 50 for Canadian. Wheat and Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $28 50@28 62½ for Mess. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Stocks are better this morning, but quotations are lower since the Board. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 114½; Michigan Southern, 71; New York Central, 90½; Reading, 103½; Hudson River, 104½; Canton Company, 44½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Erie, 60½; One-year Certificates, 98½; Tennessee 6s, 90½; Treasury 7 3 10s, 99½; United States Coupon and Registered 6s, 104½; Western Union, 57½; Gold, 137½

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Polygamy in Utah.

From the Tribune.

The House Committee on Territories have applied to Secretary Stanton for permission to summon General P. Edward Conner, commanding the United States forces in Utah, and the Rev. Norman McLeod, Pastor of the "Gentile" Church in Salt Lake City, to appear before them and testify touching the condition of Utah and the manner in which the laws of the United States are observed and enforced. Judge Titus, Supreme Justice of the Territory, and a number of other witnesses, have already been examined by them on the same point. We are assured, semi-officially, that the Government has decided to appoint no more polygamists to office.

There should be no harsh or hasty dealings with a community of religious fanatics; but all must acquiesce in the wisdom of this determination. Indeed, justice and good policy seem to require that the polygamists now filling important and responsible Federal offices should be removed at once, and their places filled by men who, whatever their religious faith, respect and obey the laws of the country. It is a national scandal that even the United States District Attorney in Utah—the very man whose sworn official duty it is to prosecute violations of the anti-polygamy statute—is an open and avowed violator of it, being the husband of four wives.

Pierce and Party.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Pierce has made a speech. In New Hampshire. At a Democratic caucus. Only a portion of it has reached us—a delicate tit-bit—a crumb of old age wisdom—the quintessence of a long and varied experience—a sort of aphorism bursting with sagacity—a barrel of political philosophy boiled down to a pint—a recipe, in small, for all the country's complaints—and very kind it was to let us know what a blessed "change" awaits the land, "when people will be brought to look to something higher than the perpetuation of party power." This is a singular confession to come from one born of party, nursed by party, rescued from obscurity by party, and also, we must confess, remanded to obscurity by the same agency. It is certainly an odd enough remark to be made in a caucus, and the question will arise what General Pierce was doing at the caucus at all? But we remember the poor fox who lost his tail in a trap, and who, in full convention of his fellow-foxes, advised them all to have their flappers amputated. Not that there may not be some truth in General Pierce's remark—only he has been such a weary long while in arriving at it! If he could only have been as wise at twenty-one! There are four years in the history of the United States which might have been brighter.

Perhaps, as a sincere penitent, it would become Mr. Pierce to issue a sort of circular letter to his old cronies, if he can forgive their desertion, stating succinctly his new views, and advising his brethren to act upon them. He must know that a desperate attempt is now and has been for some time on foot to resuscitate the Democratic party; that Cox thinks there is life in it yet; that Vallandigham is of the same opinion; that Governor Seymour does not despair of it; that none of these worthies have any notion of going out of the old business, if it can, by hook or by crook, be made to pay. Mr. Pierce may not think the party of his old affections worth saving; but such is not the opinion of his ancient colleagues. Meanwhile, if he will make no more caucus speeches, it will be a pleasure to us to count him out, and never to mention his name in connection with politics again.

The Personnel of the Administration.

From the Times.

We do not think we have had an administration of our Government since its foundation which, as a body, has had higher ability and character than the present, or one in which the country has had a greater confidence and pride. The scope of our governmental affairs is much greater now than in former times, and the questions dealt with have been infinitely more difficult of solution than any in our previous history; but the heads of our principal departments have exhibited the highest capacity for their great work and the most eminent fitness for their positions. They will bear comparison not only with any of the illustrious men who figured in our Government in its earlier or in later days, but—what is perhaps at present a more fitting comparison—with the statesmen of any of the Cabinets of the great States of Europe.

No one would fear comparison between the diplomatic capacity of Secretary Seward and Earl Russell or Drouyn de Lhuys—between the financial genius of Secretary McCulloch and Gladstone or Fould, and as for Secretary Stanton, the course of recent European history has had no opportunity for the display of abilities such as he has illustrated, while he certainly would not suffer by being placed alongside of any of the War Ministers of any of the great European Powers in any of the great military epochs. In the other departments, which from their nature have less prominence than these three, the heads are all men who bring to their duties abilities of an order rarely excelled in public functionaries.

The fact is of the very highest importance to us as a nation. Besides the popular confidence in the administration of the various departments which it generates, it gives the country a feeling of conscious strength and dignified self-respect, such as it has not always during the present generation been able to maintain.

In the first position in our Administration, we have in President Johnson a man whose course under the most difficult circumstances—whatever criticisms may be made as to forms and details, or whatever may be said by malignants like Phillips as to motive or object—has been signalized by profound patriotism, by unimpeachably integrity, and by courage; and whose policies have been comprehensive, far-reaching, discreet, and conservative, and of a nature calculated to effect the purpose which he has declared to be his sole ambition—the perfect reunion of all the States in fact and in spirit.

While on the one hand President Johnson has approved himself a man of most energetic forces, which are constantly demanding expression, he has also recently shown himself to be possessed of the rare power of conserving or holding in check his forces—of patiently permitting events to move on and develop themselves, where he lacks the power of interference, or where his hasty interference would retard their progress towards the end which he desires consummated. This is one of the last attainments of manhood, and one of the highest characteristics of statesmanship; and, with the other great traits of Johnson's life and administration, has established him in the public confidence to an extent only equalled in the case of his immediate predecessor.

Secretary Seward's name is a tower of national strength, and is held in profound respect throughout the world. This certainly is not because it has been his fortune to obtain popularity by following popular ideas or caprices, or to secure fame by the achievement of simple labors. In domestic politics, he stood for long years as the recognized public champion of the unpopular cause of anti-slavery, and the exponent of an idea which the eye of faith might foresee would inform the "party of the future," but which had little prospect of obtaining political power for generations. Since he has had the conduct of our foreign relations, he has to oppose the purposes, prejudices, and interests of nearly all the Governments with which he carried on intercourse, and he has had to do so under circumstances often calculated to irritate and vex. Yet in all he has been successful, and through all he has grown up to the full measure of honor and fame.

Stanton was unknown to the country until he was named Secretary of War; but he no sooner assumed the title than the fact was patent North and South, in the army and in all the States. It is common enough now to recognize his integrity, his energy, his strength, and his greatness, to magnify his labors and celebrate his achievements. As in Seward's case, the issue and result of his works constitute their final encomium, and by this view, he stands foremost among the military administrators of history.

The burden of Stanton's labors, and the burden of Seward's may be said to have ended with the war; but the burden of duties imposed upon Secretary McCulloch is hardly less to-day than it was a year ago. Our financial movements have been and still are like the movements of our war, on the most gigantic scale. For their governance they demand nothing short of financial genius.

Whether we regard the volume and condition of our currency, the state of our credit, and of the money market, or the ceaseless demands and enormous expenditures, we see that the genius which through them all could maintain our honor and uphold our credit as well as it has been upheld, must have been of a pre-eminent order. Since the close of the war, as during his brief term of office while the war lasted, Secretary McCulloch has displayed consummate skill; and we believe that if Congress will allow him the liberty of action which he requires, he will work out for the country its financial problem, and establish the national credit sound and firm. As a political force, Secretary McCulloch is not much known to the people; but as a powerful and intelligent supporter of the policy of the President, as an enemy of ultraism, and a pure-minded patriot, he lends the weight of his character and influence to the rehabilitation of the Union, the re-establishment of its ancient Constitution, and the formation of its new life.

Of such a body of national servants it is but fitting that the nation should be proud.

The Reconstruction Committee and their Latest Constitutional Amendment.

From the Herald.

The special order of the day in the Federal House of Representatives on Monday next, will probably be the resolution from the Reconstruction Committee, embracing the following proposition for an amendment of the Constitution, to wit:—

That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty, and property.

This is a fair proposition, but it seems to us wholly unnecessary and superfluous. The Constitution as it is expressly declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States;" and as this is included in that division of the constitution which treats of the powers of Congress, the enforcement of these equal "privileges and immunities" clearly belongs to Congress. Next, with regard to the protection of all persons in the several States in the rights of life, liberty, and property. What is this for? Enactments by Congress for the enforcement of these personal rights have heretofore never been thought of. The State Legislatures, and the State and United States courts, have answered the purpose. But while, before the late Rebellion, according to Chief Justice Taney, the negro had no rights which white men were bound to respect, he has, since the war, with the abolition of slavery, been advanced by the Constitution to the level of the "free persons" or citizens of the United States. Mr. Bancroft, in his late Lincoln discourse before Congress, said that the Dred Scott decision had no foundation in civil law, canon law, feudal law, common law, or constitutional law; but still, under the Constitution as it was, State legislation and Congressional legislation had established a system of civil and political discriminations against the blacks, such as to palliate to a great extent the bold and startling construction given from the Supreme Court by Judge Taney of the Constitution itself.

The war, however, and the amendment abolishing slavery have swept every vestige of authority from the Constitution for these discriminations against the blacks of this country in reference to their general civil and political rights. If the free negro of the United States had no rights which white men were bound to respect, it was because his whole race fell under the ban involved in the Constitutional recognition and protection of African slavery. With that institution swept away, the negro born and raised in the United States becomes a citizen of the United States, and one of the people, in whose name the Constitution stands. Thus, in the amendment abolishing slavery, the power embraced "to enforce this article by appropriate legislation" gives to Congress the power to enforce the general civil and political rights of the blacks as citizens. The distinctions resulting from slavery are wiped out, and there is no such color as white or black in the Constitution from the beginning to the end. It is a most remarkable fact, too, that the first appearance of the word "slavery" in the Constitution is in the amendment abolishing slavery. It shows that "the fathers" were ashamed of it, and that even while recognizing it by roundabout phrases they framed their work to meet the ultimate attainment of universal liberty.

Why, then, all these superfluous Constitutional amendments? They are the tricks of the party in power, as excuses for the continued exclusion of the excluded Southern States. They are intended as food for buncombe—as political capital for electioneering purposes in the North. They are intended to divert the public attention from the practical issues of Southern restoration to the agitation of plausible abstractions. In the exercise of the powers which they now possess, the two Houses of Congress may establish ample protection and securities concerning the civil and political rights of the Southern blacks, and in a very short time secure a full representation from all the States on a satisfactory footing of loyalty. But the dominant party are playing their game for power—a bold and dangerous game indeed, but one in which they will probably not be checked short of some emphatic warning from our approaching Northern elections.

Superficial Reform.

From the World.

That portion of the report of the Revenue Commissioners which considers "the organization and administration of a revenue system," bears evidence that the Commissioners either were constrained to make a report before their views were matured, or that the subject was too large and complex for their grasp. Neither of these theories is any impeachment of the general intelligence or industry of the Commission. The first, of course, is not; and, as to the last, it would not be strange that a commission made up of men, none of whom ever had experience in the high places of Federal Administration, should find themselves plunged in a sea of difficulties and conflicting theories.

In respect to the internal revenue, the Commissioners say that they "have no allegation of fraud to present, but at the same time are constrained to add that in point of organization and *administration* it is very far from what it should be."

They specify "a lack of power and authority in the Internal Revenue Department *to control itself*, especially in the matter of expenditures," and give as illustrations such defects in organization or administration as the following:—

I. Too little power in the Commission to expend money, as reward for information or faithful special service; and too much power in auditing officers of Treasury to check these expenditures.

II. Limitation in number of officers, and inadequacy of salaries.

III. Impossibility of finding a man competent for full discharge of all the duties now devolved upon and expected of the Commissioner.

IV. No fire-proof building in Washington in which to keep records and papers of internal revenue.

V. The prevailing policy of making the appointment, retention, and promotion of officers of this Bureau depend on politics alone.

VI. Ignorance on the part of officers who have been selected and appointed by Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

The Commission are of opinion that these imperfections cannot be remedied without "an *entire* reorganization of the whole machinery and policy of the bureau." We will let the Commission describe their project in their own words:—

The Commission would suggest that the first of these—the collection of the revenue—be transferred from the immediate responsibility of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, subject only to his general supervision, be placed under the charge of a new officer, subordinate only in rank and in amount of salary to the Secretary, who shall be styled the Under-Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Revenue; and that to this officer should be assigned the general oversight and direction of the collection of the revenues, and the preparation of an annual exhibit of the condition of the revenue, trade, commerce, and industry of the country. * * *

The Commission would also propose that, in connection with the new department of the Treasury, there should be appointed a Commissioner of the Customs and a Commissioner of the Excise, with a Solicitor of the Customs and a Solicitor of the Excise; and that these five officers should constitute a Board, to be known as the Board of Commissioners of the Revenue, of which the Under-Secretary of the Treasury should be the chairman.

To this Board should be referred the determination of all rules and regulations relating to the collection of the revenue; the expenditures to be incurred in respect to the same; the management of all revenue processes at law; and the distribution of all moieties received from forfeitures and penalties, in reward for good service and for valuable information. They would also propose that no subordinate officer of the revenue should receive a commission until his qualifications for the proper discharge of his duties had been examined into and approved of by the Board of Commissioners.

It will be seen that this outline of the plan of the Commission, besides creating a new army of office-holders, gives to the Secretary a "general supervision," which means, we suppose, as much supervision as each Secretary may be inclined to take. At any rate, this scheme, by giving to him "general supervision," makes the Secretary really responsible for the administration of the Board of Commissioners.

The report before us abstains from intimation of the proposed tenure of office of the members of the Board, and the mode of appointment. What security can and will there be in law, that this Board cannot and will not be changed with each political revolution in the Federal Government? It is suggested, to be sure, that no subordinate officer of the revenue shall receive a commission without examination and approval thereof by the Board; but the act of Congress of March, 1863, has a similar provision that no clerk shall be appointed without similar examination and approval by a Board, and that accomplishes nothing, say the Commission; so that the proposal now submitted is only treading in the same old circle.

Every Board of Commissioners will inevitably be complaisant to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is a superior officer, with power of "general supervision;" and whomever he or the President desire appointed will, as a matter of course, be commissioned. No kind of legislation under our existing Constitution can keep the President from being virtually supreme in executive matters. He rules first by persuasion, and, if that fails, he has only to remove the refractory officer or Board, and appoint another more disposed to be attentive to his intimations, and watchful of his wishes.

The evil of incompetent officials complained of by the report cannot be remedied by creating more places, to be filled by men no better than those now in office. The only true path of reform is, first, to turn out the incapables now in power, and then elevate better people in their stead.

The plan of subdivision of labor proposed by the report is now practically in operation in Washington. There is an Under-Secretary, Mr. John F. Hartley, who has oversight and direction of the collection of the revenue. There are already a Commissioner of Customs and a Solicitor of Customs, and these doubtless constantly confer together, and do all that is suggested by the report. It may be that there is necessity for a Commissioner and Solicitor of the Excise, but we doubt it. Everybody knows that Mr. Hartley is the actual, though not the legal, Secretary of the Treasury in revenue matters.

It is very certain that, upon the point of organization and administration of the revenue, the report before us not only fails to present any new scheme of practicable reform which promises any good result, but it is singularly feeble in uncovering and signalizing the *real cause* of existing defects in administration. And we, therefore, conclude that the Commission were either forced into a premature report, or that the subject was too large for their comprehension, by reason of ignorance of practical departmental and bureau experience.

Sustaining the Administration.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

It was deeply regretted by every really wise and good citizen that the national Administration had to encounter an organized opposition in this section of the Union during the progress of the late Rebellion. It was said then, and said with great truth, too, that there should be but one party in the loyal States; and that those who were not for the Government during the trying emergency in question, were necessarily against it. It is well known that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration was seriously embarassed by those who, professing loyalty to the Constitution, yet objected to almost every important measure that was adopted for the suppression of the Rebellion; and it may be truthfully asserted now, in vindication of the character and good name of the "martyred President," that most, if not all of those acts of his that were denounced as arbitrary, or unwarranted by strict law, were rendered necessary, and therefore justified, by the practical aid which the Rebels received from a faction here in the North, whose members, while claiming to be adverse to secession, pursued a course of action which positively impeded the Government in all its efforts to put down the Secessionists.

We recall this fact from no desire to heap odium on those persons in the loyal States who were either opposed to the late civil war on the part of the national authorities, or who did not, at least, heartily sympathize and co-operate with the Executive and Congress in their endeavors to quell the insurrection. History will take care of all that with posterity, and the account will, no doubt, be finally settled in a manner that will mete out equal justice to all concerned. But the lessons of the recent past should not be lost to the immediate present. The Rebellion, indeed, has been conquered. The clang of arms in fratricidal strife is heard no more in the land. The great problem whether this Government is able to maintain itself against domestic treason on the most gigantic scale upon which it could possibly be organized, has been brought to the test, and worked out to a most satisfactory, and, we hope, an ultimate and lasting solution. It should not, however, be supposed that the Government has yet so completely finished the task imposed upon it by the Rebellion, as to be able to dispense with the harmonious and cordial support of all those who are genuinely and sincerely loyal to it.

The present Administration, indeed, has quite as arduous and important a work to perform in restoring the late rebellious States and their people to their appropriate relations to the Union, as the previous Administration had in overcoming the insurgents in the field. And, therefore, President JOHNSON, in his efforts to accomplish a wise and sound policy of reconstruction, is just as much in need of, and just as much entitled to, the confidence, sympathy, and co-operation of every loyal citizen in the whole country, as was Mr. LINCOLN during the progress of the war. Factious opposition to the Government now, in Congress or out of it, is hardly, if at all, less injudicious, less unwarranted, or less reprehensible, than it was when the armies of the South were facing the soldiers of the Union in the field, and advancing even to the very gates of the national capital. President JOHNSON feels this truth, no doubt, more profoundly and painfully than any other man in this country, and he must have been intensely gratified on Wednesday last; when a large number of the leading citizens of Montana Territory waited on him at the White House, and pledged to him their earnest approval of his policy, and their purpose to sustain him in it to the end. Their spokesman, Mr. B. M. PINNEY, in the course of his address on that occasion said:—

"We are using no idle or imaginary words when we assure you that we take the greatest possible pleasure in saying that we recognize in you, as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, a person who possesses that sound mind, that general knowledge, that firm and patriotic devotion to the ruling interest and welfare of the whole country, which are so necessary to carry it safely over the ocean of political speculation and debate. We attach no great importance to this asseveration of our feelings in relation to yourself, but we should be doing injustice to ourselves and injustice to the people of the Territory of Montana, and should merit their severest censure, if we did not say that we firmly believe that if you meet with a cordial and generous support on every hand, this nation will come forth from this present political crisis a stronger and better nation, prepared to take a higher stand, and do a nobler work on the platform of history than has ever yet been allotted to any nation of the earth."

Words like these can come only from the lips of men whose hearts are right. They are the inspiration of the highest and purest patriotism, unalloyed by any spirit of conceited egotism, or any bias of personal interest or prejudice. They are the utterances of patriots, who not only have no party predilections or party aims to gratify, but who clearly perceive that the only legitimate object of the war waged against the Rebellion will remain unattained until the Union is entirely restored; and that, unless the President is properly supported now in his efforts to that end, it must either be defeated altogether or postponed through an indefinite period of bitter and injurious political contention in every part of the land.

It is true, moreover, that if the Union is once re-established on a just basis, on the Constitutional principles on which it was originally founded, its power and prosperity will be far grander in the future than it has ever been in the past, or could ever have been but for the terrible struggle that has tried its strength, and confirmed it beyond all hope of overthrow by domestic treason or foreign hostility. All truly loyal citizens everywhere should realize this fact. Those especially who stood by the Government during the late civil war should not desert it now. Opposition from them to the Administration is more dangerous now than from those who opposed the Government while the Rebellion lasted. Besides, there can henceforth be but one strong and decidedly dominant party in this country, and that party must be found always and entirely faithful to the Constitution and the Union, and conservative of both as one and indivisible. President JOHNSON has plainly and squarely planted himself on that platform, and the great mass of the people will undoubtedly be with him. Those, therefore, who shall attempt to fight him and them, from this time forward, on that high and firm ground, will rapidly dwindle to a miserable minority, who will not only be vanquished in every encounter, but incur an odium but little less than that which attaches to those who opposed the Government during the war.

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In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu8m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 3 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of above $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street St Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 29smw3m

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.

GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINE DIAMOND WORK.

WATCHES,
Of the most celebrated makers.

SILVER-WARE,
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety.

REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. 1 3 3

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth1yrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFER."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 29 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 24

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the ARMY, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 261 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1122 MARKET STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids Wigs Toupees Bandeaux, Bepillons, Boulcaux, Tonques, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere

11 3t 3m No. 109 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

ALUMNI MEETING.—Last evening a large audience assembled at the Musical Fund Hall, to listen to the exercises of the annual meeting of the High School Alumni. Mr. Charles Buckwalter made the introductory speech, as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The honor devolves upon me as President of this Association to open the exercises of the evening by what we are pleased to term an introductory address, but which on this occasion I fear shall be nothing more than an expression of a few desultory ideas which seem to me not to be entirely out of place. At this late day, and in this city, distinguished for its literary culture, I imagine nothing new could be uttered on the subject of the importance of popular education, nothing that you are not already cognizant of and thoroughly impressed with. Yet on this anniversary of the organization of this association, offspring as it is of the great recognized head of the Public School system of Pennsylvania, both custom and circumstance seem to impose upon me the duty of saying at least something which is not entirely foreign to this deeply interesting subject.

This day one year ago we were just emerging from the darkness which had enwrapped our souls in gloom, and there were gradually breaking on our vision the welcome rays of the morning of peace. Sherman had made his triumphant march to the sea, and sweeping around the wings of his army, had penetrated the heart of the Carolinas, while indomitable Grant, having "fought it out on that line all summer," was then with sure and steady approach surrounding the Rebel Capital. Those were the beginning of the days when we breathed with a freer and deeper breath, because the shadows were being lifted up and the national tribulation was, in the providence of God, nearly at an end. Since then, my friends, we have enjoyed almost the full noontide of peace.

We have tasted once again of the blessing which for a time had been passed away from us. Will we heed the lessons of the war, burned into our very hearts and memories as they have been? Shall we act more wisely than we did before? Are our hearts purer, broader, more kindly since they have been purged in the fire, or are all the petty animosities of angered and partisan spirit still rankling there? Will we appreciate the blessings which God showers upon our unworthy heads, or will we forget and despise the Source from whence they so profusely flow? Will we be better citizens, more faithful abiders by the law, more jealous guardians of liberty? If we do not rise to a higher place, then has our strife been altogether in vain.

All the glory of individual greatness which marks the history of the past, and "there were giants in those days," is overshadowed by the strength and greatness, not of any one man or class of men, but of this entire nation. No system that has yet been devised or suggested can secure this general education more perfectly—such must be the testimony of every man who has at all examined it—than that adopted in this State; and therefore we should, as scholars and as citizens, frown down and resist every attempt to undermine or destroy its power, no matter from what pretended friendly quarter it may come, or under whatever plausible pretext. Let us, then, believing that it is a vital element of the liberty we enjoy, never consent to surrender a single branch of it, but preserving it as the legacy of our fathers, perform our whole duty in transmitting it to posterity.

The annual address was then delivered by Charles Henry Brock, Esq., on

OUR NEW NATION.

"When a good ship has outridden the storm, escaped the shoals, and left the lee-shore far behind her, it is natural, even while the sea is yet running heavily, for passengers and crew, gathered in groups in cabin or on deck, to speak of past dangers and of future security. Surely, then, the citizens of a great nation, before the elements of an unequalled political agitation have entirely subsided, may review, however feebly, her conquered perils, and augur, however uncertainly, her coming destinies."

Mr. Brock confessed to having had misgivings as to the present propriety of his subject. While it, to some extent, was *trite*, it should not be partisan. But he would not be understood as even seeming to apologize for selecting a subject so pregnant with the destinies of the Republic. He had, however, a weightier reason for its selection. "Whatever ignorance may have said to the contrary"—he regarded the Central High School as the noblest embodiment of republican intelligence in the land. As such, it was a legitimate fountain of public sentiment, an organized centre of popular wisdom. As such, it could not be otherwise than proper for an institution, which so thoroughly embodies the genius of the Republic, to recognize the triumph of its national prototype."

For these reasons he had "resisted the fascinations of literature, the allurements of metaphysics, the warm fancies and quick humors of social philosophies, and presented a subject, arrayed in no holiday attire, but clad in native homespun—a little worn perhaps, but not so threadbare that the audience would turn away from its battle-grimed garments, and fall to see, beneath, that image of their country's destiny—OUR NEW NATION!

The speaker started with the saying of an ancient philosopher, that "A civil war leaves no cause for triumph."

After a fine analysis of civil and revolutionary war, the speaker inquired into the character of our great struggle. Could it be dignified as a *revolution*, or humiliated as mere partisan civil war? Candor compelled a compromise. "The great struggle for the American Union was, at once, the most *civil* revolutionary war, and the most *revolutionary* civil war which history records." This strikingly original position was supported by sound logic.

Having powerfully considered the emptiness of ideal glory and physical pomp, if by our struggle great principles had not been established, the speaker proceeded to lay out the main heads of his oration as follows:—Our nation was new in constitutional genius, in international status, in social organism, in sentiment, and in destiny.

As the effort will probably be published in pamphlet form, our readers may be content with our mere abstract.

The speaker thus dwelt on the past and present nature of our Constitution:—

"Such National Constitution should not be a mere *kaleidoscope* for sectional politics, not a *hybrid* of legislation—or a governmental *freak of nature*, but a conservative and an unchanging centre of the common weal, a neutral ground of national interest, an infallible oracle of national right, a supreme tribunal of national justice, as certain and as prowerful in action as the grandest mechanism ever reared by human genius, it should be at once a masterpiece of human legislation and a reflex of the eternal code of God! In the universal arena of nationality, does all history present a grander spectacle? No longer crouching at the feet of legalized barbarism, blushing in her rags of compromise, shrinking from the libidinous touch of party passion, weeping over her ignoble heritage, and bemoaning her bastardized birthright—I see, to-day, the Genius of the American Constitution, erect in her triumph, radiant in her beauty, holy in her purity, and immortal in her destiny: her brow loftier in the consciousness of victory, her eye brighter in the survey of dominion, her every breath drawn from the air of a purer civilization, her every pulse prouder beneath the gaze of humanity and the world!"

False conservatism and maudkish lenity were reviewed by the speaker in the following keen sarcasm:—

"There seems to be abroad in the land a certain dangerous spirit. Whether it owes its birth to ancient *treason*, or to modern *conservatism*, I cannot positively say. Its garb is the garb of humility, its mien the mien of liberality, and its voice, the voice of peace. 'Its words are smoother than oil, yet are they drawn swords.' It steals the livery of Christian charity in which to serve the cast-out devil of human slavery. How *inexpressibly* delicate are all its sensibilities! The sensitive plant shuts not more readily to the rain-drop, than does its ear to the slightest allusion to the *past*. It would crumble our battle monuments. It would drive the ploughshare and the harrow of its *mawkishness* into the hallowed mould of our every battle-field. It would tenderly *furl*, in the nation's archives, every trophied ensign of treason. It is by far too *gentle* to inscribe on captured cannon the names of those immortal fields where their hated thunders were hushed forever. It would chronicle the past few years as a *historical* vacuum. It would beguile the world and Time into believing that the great war between freedom and slavery was a sort of *drawn game*. At its conservative whine, poetry must be mute, eloquence dumb, art blind, and history false to every holy principle, every sacred sentiment of the war for the Union—and *all*, lest a single flush of honest shame should crimson the cheek of suppliant treason!

"If such be *conservatism*, may heaven make us every whit *radical!* If such be *peace*, may heaven send us *war!* If such be the *price* of national unity, the *ransom* of national fraternity—if so, we must muffle every heart-beat of sentiment, and stultify every blood-bought principle. For one, as I am a living man, I would see the bayonets of our re-animated armies flash back *to-morrow's* sunlight, and hear their artillery thunder on *to-morrow's* midnight!"

Mr. Brock concluded with the following brilliant passage:—

"And now, with every inch of canvas spread to the wind—with every bolt and bar of her mighty machinery trembling with action—OUR NEW NATION ploughs her course to an *imperial* destiny! The foam is white beneath her keel—the broad sea-way is before her—the hopes of humanity are crowding on her bulwarks—and at the mizzen-top floats the banner of her triumph. On—on—in the *van* of nations—

"'Till all the bells of God shall ring
The good ship bravely in!"

CITY COUNCILS.—In Select Branch yesterday, a note was received from the Mayor in reference to a bust of the late P. S. Duponceau, a revolutionary hero, which his grand-daughter desired to present to the city. A communication was received from James Elliott, asking a contract to clean the streets of the city for the sum of $95,000 per annum. Mr. Hodgdon presented a petition, very numerously signed by prominent merchants, asking for the passage of an ordinance regulating the payment of city warrants upon some equitable and righteous basis. A report was then presented from the Committee on Law, submitting a series of arguments against the repeal of the ordinance providing for the purchase of additional ground at Fairmount. The report takes very strong ground against repealing the ordinance, on the theory that if this ground be not now purchased by the city it never can be.

In Common Branch, a resolution appointing Friday next for the meeting of Councils, instead of Thursday the 22d inst., which is the anniversary of Washington's birthday, was agreed to. The bill making an appropriation of $103,903·28 to the Commissioner of City Property, which was under discussion at the last meeting, was called up by Mr. Marcer, and the amount increased to $109,953·28, after which the bill passed. The report of the Special Committee on Street Cleansing was taken up. It provides that the contract be given to Mr. Henry Bickley, to cleanse the streets for $95,000, payable monthly, after the work is performed. He to give ample security, and one-half of the money to be retained by the Committee of Street Cleansing, to be applied to streets neglected by the contractor; the terms of the contract, which is to be given out for five years, require the principal streets to be cleansed twice a week, and ashes to be removed.

THE NINETEENTH WARD MYSTERY.—The inquest in the case of the unknown man who was found dead, with a portion of his head blown off, near the railroad wharves, on Wednesday morning, was resumed at the Nineteenth Ward Station House yesterday afternoon. Several persons testified to seeing the body laying there; it was found with blood around it, and a discharged pistol by the side, but neither one of them heard the pistol go off, or saw the deceased about the neighborhood previous to that time. The jury, after a short deliberation, adjourned to meet on Tuesday afternoon next. The body is awaiting recognition at the Green House. Who the deceased is, or where he hails from, still remains a mystery.

LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—An inaugural public meeting of the Literary Union of Pennsylvania, organized December 18, 1865, was held last evening at the Academy of Music. The Germania Orchestra was in attendance, and discoursed some excellent music. The introductory address was delivered by Charles W. Brooke, Esq. The programme consisted of addresses, select readings, etc., and closed with a debate, "Is the party spirit now prevalent in the United States more productive of good than evil?"

YOUNG LADY MISSING.—Miss Margaret O'Ryan, aged nineteen years, daughter of Mrs. Johanna O'Ryan, living at No. 212 South street, has not been heard of for five years past. She left her home when but fourteen years of age, since which time no tidings of her whereabouts have been received by her much distressed mother, who has offered a reward of $100 for any information which will lead to her being restored to her home. The missing daughter was at one time living with a family at Third and Green streets.

CONSPIRACY CASE.—Dr. H. K. Eaton, Charles H. Moore, and J. B. Wilcock had a final hearing before Recorder Eneu yesterday, on the charge of conspiring to defraud Charles T. Yerkes, and other brokers. There was no further testimony submitted, and after remarks by the counsel for defendants the Recorder announced that he should hold them to bail in $2500 each for their appearance at Court, and that he should include the Messrs. Wrigley in the charge of conspiracy.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Weild, aged 57 years, residing at No. 1538 South street, who died very suddenly yesterday morning in the National Bank on Market street, above Broad. The paying teller was about handing him some interest money, when he fell backwards upon the floor and expired immediately. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

VISITING COMMITTEE.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will, to-day, visit the charitable and other public institutions of this city, for the purpose of inquiring into their condition.

ROBBERY.—The residence of ex-Mayor Henry, on Pine street, near Fifteenth, was entered some time during Wednesday and robbed of a number of articles of jewelry.

—Query: Whether a mutton-chop would be considered by a hungry artist as a *Baa-relief*.

—According to our Southern exchanges, smallpox is spreading with alarming rapidity through the towns and cities of the South. In Mobile, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Augusta, Montgomery, and other places, the cases are reckoned by hundreds.

—Dr. N. J. Houston, of Florence, has upon his farm a colony of newly imported Germans, with whom he intends trying the experiment of white labor. Several other planters will, by ploughing time, have supplied themselves with white laborers.

—Some one who has had a glimpse at the new style announces that the spring bonnets are to be a cross between the "Gypsy" and the "Fanchon," and that gentlemen's hats are to be more bell-shaped than hitherto, with a lower crown.

—Marlit L. Eldredge has been elected assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts State Nautical School, and will take charge of the schoolship to be stationed at New Bedford. Captain Matthews is at the head of the school, and will have the general superintendence of both ships.

—It is written that:—

"A primrose on a river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And nothing more"—

But when General *Primrose* against her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, it was something of another color.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock this evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY will commence a brief season at the American Academy of Music MONDAY, February 26, 1866, with several important additions to the Company, Chorus, Orchestra, and Repertoire.
Full announcements will appear in the journals of Saturday evening, Sunday and Monday mornings.
The Season sale will commence MONDAY Morning next. 215

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING,
POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
HENRY DUNBAR;
HENRY DUNBAR;
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR
THE OUTCASTS,
THE OUTCASTS,
THE OUTCASTS,
which, notwithstanding it has met with the most UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS,
and is nightly greeted with every sign of DELIGHTED APPROBATION,
and received with enthusiastic CHEERS AND APPLAUSE,
must be withdrawn at the end of the present week to make way for the gorgeous spectacular Drama,
THE ICE WITCH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 17,
NINETY-FIRST
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when will be given the first day performance of HENRY DUNBAR; OR THE OUTCASTS.
MONDAY EVENING, February 19,
will be produced the gorgeous spectacular Drama,
THE ICE WITCH.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1½. Curtain rises at 2·15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) February 16, 1866,
the first three acts of
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....EMMA WALLER
Laertes.....McKee Rankin
Ophelia.....Miss E. Price
To conclude with the last two acts of
GUY MANNERING.
Meg Merrilies.....EMMA WALLER
Dandie Dinmont.....E. L. Tilton
SATURDAY, EMMA WALLER'S LAST NIGHT.
MONDAY NEXT, CHARLEY FRAU'S "SAM."
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, February 16,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who will appear in great characters, entirely opposite in their attributes.
COMEDY! DRAMA! EXTRAVAGANZA!
First time of Morton's brilliant Comedy of
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
Robert Tyke (for this night only), Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
Revival of the glorious Extravaganza called
P. P.;
OR, THE MAN AND THE TIGER
Bob Buckskin.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the intensely exciting Drama called
JONATHAN BRADFORD;
OR, THE MURDER AT THE ROADSIDE INN.
Forming a splendid bill, comprising Sentiment, Fun, and Frolic.
SATURDAY, GALA NIGHT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS,
THE CELEBRATED W. F. WALLETT,
The Child Wonder, MASTER SKIGRIST,
only six and a half years of age,
THE SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS,
MONS. FRANCOIS SEIGRIST,
and his Trained Dogs.
SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND SKATING MATINEE,
BY THE
SKATORIAL QUEEN,
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
THE GREATEST LADY SKATER IN THE WORLD!
The lady and gentlemen skaters of Philadelphia, and all who admire this elegant accomplishment, will now, for the first time, be able to witness the wonderful perfection to which this graceful art can be brought. This lady skates to music, with all the grace of the most accomplished dancer.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 17 from 2 to 5 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. Sold at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Bisbey's Book Stand, Continental Hotel, and at the Academy of Music. 2 15 2t*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
PEAK FAMILY
OF
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
MONDAY, February 12,
and every evening through the week.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
SATURDAY, LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half-price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
2 12 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA—CONCERT HALL. LUCREZIA BORGIA.
FRIDAY EVENING next, February 16,
with Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Miss Denegre, Miss Wells, Mr. Waterman, and Mr. Nathans in the cast.
Season tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies for balance of season, $10. Single tickets, $1·50 each, to be had at Perelli's Rooms, No. 1228 Chesnut street, daily, from 2½ to 4 P. M., and on Friday from 9 to 4 P. M. 2 14 3t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1221 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same, without delay, and those indebted to make payment to
JOHN CLAYTON,
2 9 16t* No. 717 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. Administrator.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of F. L. JOHN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of C. F. MAENNES and FREDERICK HEYER, Executors of the last will and testament of F. L. JOHN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia.
2 9 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF PATRICK CAMPBELL, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of NEAL CAMPBELL and EDWARD FRIEL, Executors of the will of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, and of the proceeds of decedent's real estate paid into Court, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY February 26, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, Southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets in the city of Philadelphia.
2 1 wm5t* GEORGE JUNKIN, Jr., Auditor.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS.
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.—By direction of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be sold on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at HARPER'S FERRY, West Virginia, to wit:—
One hundred and fifty tons Cast Iron.
Five tons Wrought Iron.
One Iron Foretay Frame.
One large Turning Lathe.
One Rolling-Mill, with machinery, furnaces, forges, fly-wheel, shafting, rollers, hangers, etc., complete.
One hundred thousand Bricks (more or less).
Thirty-four Cast-iron Columns (new).
Twenty Cast-iron Window Frames.
Eight Anvil Blocks (cast).
One thousand two hundred and seventy Josslyn's Carbines, with appendages complete (new).
Three hundred and twenty Starr's Carbines, with appendages new and complete.
One hundred and seven assorted Revolvers.
Nine hundred and thirty Cavalry Sabres.
Two thousand one hundred and sixty Burnside's Carbines.
Five thousand Enfield Rifles.
Forty-six N. C. O. Swords, together with about one thousand sets horse equipments for cavalry, including bridles, saddles, saddle-blankets, halters, etc.; also, large quantities of cavalry and infantry Accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and tools of various kinds, etc. etc.
One large lot of finely dressed Granite Stone.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold.
Term—Cash, in Government funds.
D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent.
J. N. BOONCE, Auctioneer.
HARPER'S FERRY, February 10, 1866. 2 15 10t

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.
An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz:—
Shirts.....40 000
Drawers.....20,000
Socks, pairs.....20,000
Slippers, pairs.....30,000
Gowns.....30,000
Bed-sacks.....20 000
Pillow-ticks.....10 000
Pillows, Hair.....4,000
Towels, Hand.....10 000
The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 10t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SOAP.
OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'RY GULF STATES,
No. 188 JULIA Street,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 5, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
80 000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP,
to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.
The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.
No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.
The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of purchase.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.
The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.
It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.
Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.
The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."
A. BECKWITH,
2 13 11t Brevet Brig.-General and Supt C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A., Brevt. Brig. Genl Vols.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.
An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.
The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, 50 lbs.,	Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Alcohol 500 bottles.	Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.	Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,	Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,	Opium Pills, 1000 dozen.
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,	Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona 500 lbs.,	Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,	Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,	Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,	Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.
Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.
Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
2 9 17t C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,153 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8 2 20 Capt and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, STEAM ENGINE, TELEGRAPH MATERIAL, ETC.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 3, on NEW YORK Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC., consisting of—

Buckets,	Augers,
Boilers,	Chisels,
Cots,	Files,
Cauldrons,	Hatchets,
Kettles,	Hammers,
Pans,	Saws,
Stoves,	Wheelbarrows,
Shovels,	Grindstones,
Chairs,	Fire Hose,
Chests,	Ladders,
Desks,	Paulins,
Wardrobes,	Pork Barrels,
Lounges,	Gas Generators,
Letter Presses,	Rags,
Spittoons,	Rope,
Tables,	Trucks,
Window Shades,	1 Steam Engine, complete, belonging to a Washing Machine, etc.
Doors,	
Window Frames,	

Together with a lot of TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL, consisting of—
86 Reel Barrows,
40 Bearustice's Signal Telegraph Instruments, with Ches s;
48 Wire Reals, 115 Reel Stands,
59 Gears for do., 40 Reel Handles,
69 Straps for Reel Barrows.
The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-General and Chief Quartermaster,
2 13 8t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES ETC. ETC.
Much of this Harness is new all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PITKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON DREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
2 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street. Kensington Screw Dock,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 12 15

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF.
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 7, 1866.
The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 118 Camp street:—
Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian" registered 356 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Huzzar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles" registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hapcock," registered 650 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Balcomb," registered 250 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Hop

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
A. W. BENEDICT, }

The Sunday Question.

OUR State Legislature has not yet taken any decisive action on the proposition to secularize the Sabbath. In the meanwhile the friends of the measure are working with great industry, and hope to prevail. They contend that a majority of the people of the State, or of any particular part of it in which it is proposed to modify the present law of Pennsylvania respecting the Sabbath, should be allowed to control the whole question. Assuming this to be a sound and impregnable ground on which to base their project, they are daily sending to Harrisburg petitions, numerously signed, in favor of divesting the Sabbath of all its sacredness as a divine institution, and converting it, literally and indeed, into a simple popular holiday.

But is it true that this question should be affected at all, much less absolutely determined, by the mere fact that those who sign petitions in favor of abolishing the Sabbath outnumber those who sign petitions against it? The Legislature should carefully consider this point before they accord it the credit and influence that are claimed for it.

In the first place, papers with *printed* headings, and signed, or purporting to be signed, by individual citizens, are not a safe means of ascertaining public sentiment touching any subject whatever. Signatures are not only forged, but the members of the Legislature can never know the character, the age, the sex, or even the existence of a majority of the signers. It may be that much more than half of the names subscribed to such petitions are the names of women, of minors, of aliens, and even of dead men. It is, moreover, notorious that signatures to petitions to the Legislature can be procured as easily, and as corruptly, as votes can be obtained at a political election. And, finally, most persons are aware, that it is a common subterfuge, practised by those who are interested to carry some specific measure through the Legislature by popular petition, to take the names signed to a prayer for an unobjectionable object, and attach them surreptitiously to a prayer for a very different purpose. This has been done over and over again; and as it is a mode of practising a gross fraud on the intelligence and integrity of the law-makers of the Commonwealth, they should be especially careful how they permit themselves to be controlled in their action by any such unreliable expedient. In short, whenever it is proposed that the Legislature shall enact a particular law on the ground that a majority of the people of the State are in favor of it, the only safe and proper method of proceedure is, to submit the question, in advance, to the suffrage of the *legal voters* of the State, or of the town, city, or county that is to be exclusively affected by it, and then act accordingly.

But there are some matters that are not properly subject to even that sort of treatment, and the Sabbath is one of them. God's authority is above man's authority, and God's laws should never, in any Christian community, be annulled by human legislation. When, therefore, the law makers of a State are asked to change the essential character of a divine institution, they are really required to deliberately repeal the legislation of the Almighty, and set the sovereignty of the creature above the sovereignty of his Maker. If it is true (and we think it cannot be doubted) that God appointed the Sabbath as a period of time in which man and beast should cease from worldly labor, and "hallowed it," also, as a day to be devoted especially to His honor—to spiritual uses and worship—then, surely, no earthly legislature should dare to infringe, in the slightest possible degree, that supreme ordinance.

Our legal system has, thus far, rested on the fundamental principle, that no legislation of ours that clearly contravenes God's law is valid. Let us never depart from that sure and firm anchor of all sound human civilization, order, peace, and prosperity. No social organization in this world that is built on any other foundation can possibly endure. It may seem to flourish for a season, but its speedy dissolution is inevitable. He who made this earth, and made man to inhabit it, subjected it and its tenants to ordinances as wise and absolute as those which hold the stars in their places, and the planets in their orbits. Neither can be violated with impunity. Harmony reigns in the universe of matter only because of its strict obedience to the will of its omnipotent Author. And disorder, disease, suffering, sorrow, and death are experienced here only as the result of disobedience to Divine authority.

But those who would desecrate the Sabbath assert that the State or its Government has nothing to do with religion. There is a fatal fallacy in that argument. It is, perhaps, true, that Government, in this country, cannot lawfully establish a national church, or interfere with men's consciences or freedom of choice as regards their religious faith; but it is not true that, while the Government, whether State or National, leaves the individual citizen free to indulge a religious belief of one kind or another, it therefore tolerates Deism or Atheism, or will sanction, at least by its own act, universal irreligion and a popular disregard and violation of the positive institutions and laws of God.

There is a wide difference between decreeing what religion a man shall profess, and declaring, by special or general legislation, that he may, if he pleases, have none; between not constraining a citizen to accept one Christian creed rather than another, and allowing even a majority of the people to abolish, utterly or partially, those positive institutions of God (such as the Sabbath) which form a vital part of the religious system of all Christian commonwealths.

We are really pained to feel that there is any necessity to seriously argue such a question as this in Pennsylvania. If we were addressing the Feathen in the Feejee Islands or elsewhere, there would be a pleasure in the task. But to have any sufficient occasion to convince the people of this State, much less their legislators, that the Sabbath is God's day, that it was created by Him by express ordination, and that, being an institution of His, human legislation should not attempt to annul it, is positively revolting. We cannot persuade ourselves that the Sabbath is in any danger even now. Powerful as the pressure against it may appear to be, our faith in its sanctity is abiding. It is hedged about by a divinity that is above all human power, and which we trust that no Christian legislature would willingly defy or profane.

CANADIANS ON RECIPROCITY.—Our contemporaries across the border appear to be quarrelling among themselves in regard to what they should demand in the new Reciprocity treaty. Some are abusing Mr GALT for endeavoring to buy a treaty, so as to extend his warehouse trade; others are accusing the Commissioners of sacrificing the interest of the Provinces to a spirit of sycophancy to the States; while a few, a very few, are glorying in and gloating over the action of the delegates, in refusing to treat on any terms which could be called with justice reciprocal. The Montreal *Herald* is indignant at the sordid views of the Commissioners, and says:—"We cannot understand why there is anything more improper in imposing duties upon one kind of products than upon another, or why those who are sticklers for preserving one class of industrials among ourselves from foreign competition, should object to another Government when it undertakes to protect another class."

On the contrary, the Toronto *Spectator*, with virtuous indignation, declares that "the proposition" of the Committee of Ways and Means were such that no Canadian, with any respect for himself or his country, could for one moment have consented to; and we are glad, therefore, that the delegates did not even stop to consider them. Their prompt refusal of the offer of the Americans, and their equally prompt action in closing at once the negotiations, will meet with a hearty response throughout British America."

It must be a cause of regret to the members of the editorial staff of the *Spectator* to see that the hasty action of the Commissioners does not meet "with a hearty approval throughout British America," but that in fact the sordid, mercenary inhabitants are indignant and protesting against the *hauteur* displayed, as it tends to lessen their gains and postpone the renewal of the flood of wealth which has been enriching the Provinces at the expense of our country.

A NUMBER of respectable firms of our city presented yesterday to City Councils a petition that all warrants, not otherwise specially provided for, shall be paid in the order of the date of their presentation for payment at the City Treasury, a record of such presentation being made there for the purpose; that the City Treasurer shall publish, from time to time, the numbers or other necessary description of such warrants as he is prepared to pay, in accordance with the above rule; and that no warrants shall be paid without such public notice.

It is a question of great doubt whether the remedy suggested will be at all sufficient. Should a law similar to the one proposed be enacted, then it would be easy for the holders of warrants to present them *en masse*, and thus continually anticipate any payment which the condition of the Treasury might allow. Would it not be better to have the warrants paid in accordance with the date of issue, and not as regards the order of their presentation?

"The Senate military bill, reported a few days since by Senator WILSON, will be materially amended and changed by the House."

WE ARE glad to see that the suggestions made by us in regard to the Quartermaster's Department are about to be acted upon. This unnecessary increase in a time of peace will never be assented to by the House. Retrenchment is being executed in cases where it can hardly be justified, and for so unnecessary an increase to be made is utterly at variance with the order of the day. We hope that the bill will be reduced to the status previous to the war. It will then be more than sufficient.

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."—The New York *Tribune* returns again to the charge on the subject of the League Island Navy Yard. In its issue of yesterday it says:—

"The ice in the Delaware is giving those who have the iron-clads in charge much trouble. The *New Ironsides*, which lies in front of the Island, has been protected by heavy timbers secured on the outside by chains, and iron sheathing has been put upon the bow over the copper to protect it from the ice. The timbers which have been placed outside have also received a coat of iron mail. The ice has been so heavy that they have been obliged to get out extra anchors and chains, notwithstanding they were moored with two heavy bower anchors and one hundred and twenty fathoms of three-inch chains, besides breast anchors and beam moorings. The little iron-clads fare better, for they lay half the time in the mud, where the ice cannot reach them. If any difficulty should occur during the winter months it would be quite impossible to get these vessels out in anything like a reasonable time. These iron-clads cost the country many millions of dollars to build them, and if the ice in the Delaware continues much longer, it will cost millions to repair them. Orders have been issued to allow no visitors on board these vessels, as it is said some one has written the truth about their condition at League Island, which is no more fitted for an anchorage for the iron-clads than is Baffin's Bay."

About a month ago a like charge was made in the *Times*, in reply to which we took the trouble to inquire the facts of the case from the officers of the Yard. Upon their statement we denied the truth of such an attack. We said: "The truth of the matter is that the ice, instead of rushing at the headlong rate of five or six miles an hour, as pictured by the New York reporter, sweeping and destroying all in its path, in reality gently glides down the river at less than one mile per hour; and even then cannot reach with a ripple the back channel, sheltered as it is by a protecting bar, which throws all the ice out of its course and into the main channel."

To all the charges made we replied by giving the facts; and it is unnecessary for us to repeat them here. The whole conduct not only of the press of the Empire City, but also of the Board of Trade and her merchants, is without a parallel for its falsity and injustice. They do not scruple to make the most damaging assertions without the pretext of truth, so that a jot or tittle could be said against having the Navy Yard here. We are thankful that it is the intention of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to pay us speedily a visit, and by their official report will the slander set afloat by the New York journals be refuted.

IT WOULD SEEM that the Mayor of Baltimore is at sword's point with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. J. W. GARRETT, Esq., in his speech at the meeting of the Company on Wednesday, stated that "the ravings of an inhabitant of the Mount Hope Asylum could not present more palpable nonsense than such a message as that of the Mayor." We infer that there is a scramble for the spoils. The design which has been partially frustrated by the quarrel is stated by the President:—

"The co-operation of the city of Baltimore with the city of Pittsburg, and citizens of Western Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will ultimately secure a triumph over the antagonism of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and give to Baltimore and Pittsburg and the West a great line by the double track road of the Baltimore and Ohio to Cumberland, and thence by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Road to Pittsburg."

In other words, the tide of trade was to flow through Baltimore and be diverted entirely from Philadelphia. Of course the object is a laudable one on the part of the Company, and our only surprise is that they were willing to openly quarrel with the Mayor on any ground. If they can succeed, they deserve all the trade and all the profit that can accrue therefrom. If we allow them to triumph we deserve the loss. It is for our business men to decide whether the scheme thus openly declared shall succeed or not.

THE EAGERNESS with which the Democratic organs are watching for any salient point in the Republican party is amusing. In an article on the oration of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, we took occasion to give a candid opinion. The address was well executed, but poorly conceived. Mr. LINCOLN had nothing to do with Asia or China, nor yet with Europe directly. We regretted that the orator had not confined himself to an elaborate eulogy, and not wandered to the four quarters of the globe, to seek in all the continents some illustration for the life of a great and good American. The Democratic papers are endeavoring to make the speech of Mr. BANCROFT a party issue. They do not criticise its literary merits, but abuse the historian. They examine into his record, and are guilty of a graver fault than was he; for what has a speaker's record got to do with the literary excellence of his production? The question is not a political one, and when we see the Democratic journals, without exception, abusing the address, and endeavoring to make it a partisan quarrel, it furnishes a strong argument to those who ridicule our system, and gives a testimony to the ridiculous partisanship which is turning to scorn all the political contests in this country.

THE *Press* says, speaking of a private concert given by Master COKER:—

"The delightful parlor concert given last night, by Master RICHARD COKER, was attended by some of the best and most exclusive people in the city."

Who are the "best people in our city?" What does the most "exclusive people" mean? Could we not have a list of who constitute the best? We hope the parlor was large; for if, as was implied, a number of "the best" were there, we should desire, for municipal credit, that it should not go abroad that all the "best" of our citizens could be included in a small parlor. Was the *critique* of the *Press* there? If he was, we hope he will give us a list of the "best," of the *creme de la creme*, and we will employ "Jenkins" to work it up into an article which will cause suicide through jealousy in the corps of the New York papers. "We ask," as Rosa Dartle says, "for information."

A SOUTHERN ESTIMATE OF NEGRO CHARACTER.—The Richmond *Whig* quotes from the London *Times*, and endorses the statement that—

"The negro will not so much as lift his little finger, till starvation threatens him, and would be well content to live and graze like a sheep.' As to the accuracy of the description of what the *Times* calls 'the Yankee,' we have nothing to say; but of the negro no truer portrait was ever drawn than that contained in the few words above extracted. His supreme felicity consists in dozing in the sun, in eating when he is hungry, drinking when he is thirsty, and having nothing to do. If he has a horse he is too lazy to feed it; if he has a cart he is too lazy to grease the wheels, and to keep it otherwise in order. The dog he keeps is a starveling, and the hut he occupies is unswept and filthy. This is Sambo's nature, and he cannot help it."

We should have thought the negro would not have so suddenly depreciated because of his freedom. While he continued a slave, we had glowing pictures painted of his character; when it was found necessary to put him in the ranks as soldiers to fight against the North, this "sheep" was put to other work than that consistent with his lamb-like nature. If the picture painted is true, it is but another evidence of the debasing, utterly debasing, influence of slavery. Contrast such a picture with the blacks in the Northern States and the effects of freedom, and the crushing out of every noble impulse by slavery is shown. The Southern journals should be the last to hold up to scorn the negro, for they and their teachings are responsible for his debasement.

DR. CONSIN, of Montgomery county, has presented a petition to the Legislature of our State, praying for the appointment of a Committee to take some steps to prevent the cattle disease, which he says is prevailing in certain portions of Montgomery and Berks. The special Committee has been appointed. We hope that active steps will at once be taken to prevent the contagion including all the cattle of our State. Immediate action is necessary, and we are glad to perceive the promptitude with which the petition was acted upon. It is a harbinger of future preventive steps.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, February 16, 1866.

There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Market this morning, but the transactions continue moderate. Government bonds are in fair demand at the advance. 6s of 1881 sold at 104¼, an advance of ¼; 5-20s at 103; and 7-30s at 99⅞; 94¾ was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are more active. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86¼@86½, an advance of ¼; new City 6s at 91¼@92, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 87.

By the *Bremen* it is stated that on the 31st of January, at the London Stock Exchange, American securities were steady without much activity. Five-twenties closed at 66@66¾; Illinois Central at 75¼@75¾; Erie at 56¼@56½.

Railroad shares continues irregular. Pennsylvania sold at 55½, a decline of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 31, a decline of ½; Reading at 50¼@50¾, an advance of ⅛; Catawissa preferred at 36¼@37, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29½, an advance of ½; 116 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53 for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 36¼ for North Pennsylvania; 60½ for Lehigh Valley; 25 for Catawissa common; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Second and Third sold at 7[illegible] and Hestonville at 34½. 34¾ was bid for Spruce and Pine; 12½ for Ridge avenue; and 23 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52¼; and Union Canal preferred at 4⅞, a decline of 1. 23¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29¼ for preferred do.; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division; and 57½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

There is more doing in Bank Shares, and prices are well maintained. Northern Liberties sold at 92; Mechanics' at 28⅝; and Corn Exchange at 62; 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 63 for City; 40 for Consolidation, and 55 for Union.

Oil shares continue dull. Curtain sold at ⅛; Oak Shade at 2½; Sugar Creed at 2⅝; and Maple Shade at 4½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$2000	U S 6s 81	104¼	100 sh	Curtin	b5 ⅛
$2000	U S 5-20s 65	103	50 sh	Keating	50⅛
$3500	Pa 6s, lots	86	500 sh	do	b60 50⅛
$200	do	86⅛	30 sh	do	50⅛
$5000	do lots	86½	100 sh	do	s60 50⅝
$100	Phil 6s, R R	87	100 sh	do	s60 wn 50⅝
$100	do new	91½	100 sh	do	s30 50⅝
$2300	do new lts	92	100 sh	do	s30 wn 53⅛
$2000	Un Can bs	26½	100 sh	Catawissa pf	s30 33⅛
$4000	U S A mar 6s	83 83	300 sh	do	37
$6500	Pa R 2d mort	92	100 sh	do	s30 35⅛
$2000	N Pa 6s	84	200 sh	do	b5 37
$1500	Catawissa 7s	93	14 sh	Bk N Lib	lots 92
8 sh	Lehigh Nav	52⅛	5 sh	Mech Bank	28⅜
9 sh	Penna R	lots 55⅛	26 sh	Corn Ex Bk	62
100 sh	do	5 55⅛	6 sh	Del Mutual	30
13 sh	Lit Sch	lots 31	2 sh	2d & 3d	lots 74
100 sh	Oak Shade	2⅛	100 sh	Hestonv	b30 34⅛
100 sh	Sugar Cr'k	2⅝	7 sh	Elmira R	23⅛
100 sh	Ph & E	b30 29⅛	35 sh	do	lts 40

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

1000 sh	Mingo	b5 1⅛	100 sh	Am Gm Pf	b5 1
500 sh	McElrath	1⅛	200 sh	Mount Farm	¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	137½	137¾
American Silver, 3s and 5s	132	133
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	127	129
Pennsylvania Currency	40	50
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	137¼	12 M.	137½
11 A. M.	137½	1 P. M.	137½

Prices of Gold in New York.

By Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The following are the prices of gold in New York this morning:—

10·30 A. M.	137½ to ¾	12 00 P. M.	137¾ to ⅞
11·00 A. M.	137½ to ¾	1·00 P. M.	137⅞ to [illegible]

There are all changes in gold to-day.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, February 16.—The torpid and unsatisfactory condition of trade noted for weeks past still continues, but there is very little change to record in prices.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32 50 per ton, but without sales.

Cotton is dull; small sales of Middling at 44@45c.

There is more inquiry for Cloverseed, and about 1000 bushels sold at $7 25@7 50, chiefly at the latter figure. Small sales of Timothy at $4 25. There is not much Flaxseed coming forward and not much demand. Small sales at $3 per bushel.

The Flour Market is very dull, but prices are unchanged. There is no shipping demand, and the sales are only in a small way for home consumption at $6 25@6 75 per barrel for superfine; $7 50@8 50 for Extras; $8@9 for Northwestern Extra Family; $9 50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $4 75@5. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

Wheat is very quiet. In the absence of sales we quote red at $1 60@2 20, and white at $2 25@2 55. Rye is steady at 86c. Corn is unchanged; small sales of yellow at 70c. Oats are firmer at 45@47c.

Whisky is dull; small sales at $2 24@2 26.

A Last Look at President Lincoln's Remains.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., February 10.—The vault recently constructed at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near this city, under the direction of the National Monument Association, and to which the mortal remains of the late President were removed a short time since, was visited a few days ago by a Committee of the Association, consisting of Governor Oglesby, Hon. Newton Bateman, LL.D., and ex-Secretary of State Hatch, when the casket containing the sacred ashes was opened, and for the last time, till "the great trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible," were the features of the lamented Lincoln viewed by mortal eyes.

The visit of the committee was an official one, and made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Association, the object being to enable them to certify to the actual presence of the body in the casket. The face was examined through the glass covering which underlies the outer strata of the case by the several gentlemen above named, and identified by each of them as that of the martyred President. The sad ceremony ended, the lid was again nailed down and sealed with the signet of the Association. The great stone or slab was subsequently rolled to the door of the sepulchre and fitted into its place, the finishing stroke imparted to the solid masonry, which was in like manner as the casket, impressed with the great seal of the corporation.

The remains will now rest undisturbed till the "National Monument" shall be completed, when they will be deposited in their final resting-place, nor ever be removed hence "till the heavens are no more."

The features of the deceased were scarcely discernible—the embalment seeming to have offered but little, if any, resistance to the encroachments of corruption, and the piece of clay that once lived, and moved, and talked, and was known as Abraham Lincoln, is being fast dissolved—"rafter from rafter and beam from beam," and the particles of which it was curiously compounded are rapidly returning to their original elements.

What a comment is here upon the "frailty of man in his best estate," the lifelessness of the world and the nothingness of all created things! How exclusive the amusements of honor, the gaudy tinsels of wealth, and all the empty shadows of a perishing world!

Report of the Department of Agriculture—Interesting Statistics.

From the report of Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture, for January, we learn that the decrease in importations of foreign wool for 1865 was 22,541,671 lbs., which the Commissioner notes as a gratifying fact, because it shows the progress that is made in supplying the domestic wants of the country in a commodity so essential to its wants and comfort. There was an increased importation of woollen goods during the year 1865, amounting to $4,632,620.

We import nearly a million dollars worth of cigars, mostly of the best Havana. Cigar manufacturers say that the import is occasioned by the internal tax being greater than the duty on the foreign article, and the Commissioner thinks such an inequality ought not to be permitted. It is noticed that several conventions, representing the growers of raw material and of its manufacture, have been held, and their delegates sent to this city to press upon the attention of Congress the adjustment of the claims of different interests affected by the internal taxes and the tariff duties.

The Commissioner says:—"Some agricultural and horticultural associations have passed resolutions unfavorable to my continuance in office. Whilst I much desire the approbation of all persons, especially those connected with agriculture, I cannot hope to escape the enmity of those who have selfish purposes to accomplish. In the execution of the duties and trusts confided to me as Commissioner of Agriculture, I am often compelled by a sense of duty to deny to individuals the opportunity of taking the funds of the department without rendering a proper service therefor. I have to reject schemes which have personal gain much more in view than the advancement of agriculture. This action on my part creates hostility, which is manifested, not by specific charges of official wrong-doing on my part, and which I could answer, but in secret correspondence and private conversations, by which well-meaning but unreflecting persons are misled and induced to consent to the adoption of the resolutions referred to."

The Widow of Ex-President Tyler in Court.

The case of Julia G. Tyler, appellant, *agt.* David L. Gardiner, respondent, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn this morning, before Judges Scrugham, Lott, Barnard, and Gilbert, the case for Mrs. Tyler being argued by William L. Evarts, and for the respondents by Mr. G. T. Jenks. Mrs. Tyler, who is the widow of President Tyler, was in Court.

The argument was on an appeal by Mrs. Tyler from a decision of the Surrogate of Richmond county, setting aside the will of her mother as invalid. Mrs. Tyler's mother, Mrs. Gardiner, died recently and left a will in which the bulk of her property was left to Mrs. Tyler. David L. Gardiner, the brother of Mrs. Tyler, contested the will, as having been made by his mother while under undue influence, and the Surrogate decided in his favor, and from this decision Mrs. Tyler appeals. The arguments in the case were listened to with a great deal of interest.—*New York Evening Post, 15th.*

—Mr. J. G. Smart, a justice of the peace for the Sixteenth Civil District of Sumner county, Tenn., was found lying dead in his house, with two bullet-holes through him—one penetrating his heart and the other his brain. No one knew when the deed was perpetrated, but the villains are well known to be from ten to fifteen of Harper's old band of guerillas, who still infest the counties of Sumner and Robertson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY will commence a brief season at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY, February 26, 1866,
with several important additions to the Company, Chorus, Orchestra, and Repertoire.

Full announcements will appear in the journals of Saturday evening, Sunday, and Monday morning. The Season Sale will commence
MONDAY MORNING NEXT.
2 15 1

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
February 15, 1866.

The Mail for SAVANNAH, Georgia, per steamer CUBA, will be closed at this office on SATURDAY MORNING, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.
2 15 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
February 15, 1866.

The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, will be closed at this office on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.
2 15 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SKATING.

GRAND SKATING MATINEE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
BY THE SKATORIAL QUEEN,
MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE,
The Greatest Lady Skater in the World.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th inst., from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Sold at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut; Risley's Bookstand, Continental Hotel, and at the Academy of Music. 2 15 3t*

THE SEASON AND THE POOR.—Union Benevolent Association.—For thirty-four years this society has been going in and out among the citizens of Philadelphia, giving and receiving their alms; and it has never appealed for aid in vain. At the present crisis it needs all it can obtain to enable it to carry on its work. With a hundred lady visitors distributed all over the entire city, it reaches nearly every family, and the experience of the visitors enables them to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy. The principle of the Society is to distribute alms with a cautious hand, being convinced by long experience that this is the only true plan of right charity. Numerous organizations have risen and fallen upon a different principle since its foundation, and numberless others will rise and fall whenever they fail to recognize this principle. Indiscriminate almsgiving is the foster-father of pauperism, and it will eventuate in filling any community with beggars. There are myriads of poor who now labor willingly for a living that would not do so if encouraged in idleness by a mistaken philanthropy; and there are myriads who do live without labor upon the gains of their children sent through the streets to beg. At the same time there is, and always will be, a very great deal of real suffering which it is the bounden duty of the good to seek out and relieve. These are principally women and children—not often men—whom women can best minister to.

At this crisis many of these are families of discharged soldiers, who would suffer and die in their garrets and cellars unknown to the great public but for the efforts of our benevolent women, who thread the byways and alleys of the city to seek out and relieve them. The number of visits made by our visitors last year was 17,186; number of families relieved, 7,787; number of sick cared for, 1010; number of persons found employment, 817; amount of cash distributed, $5684; number of tons of coal given out, 1730; number of garments, 3,000; number of stoves loaned, 350; and 35 women were found constant employment. In all this visiting there have been, of course, numerous instances of intense hardship brought to light which, if relieved, would appeal to every charitable heart; but it has never been the practice of the society to obtrude harrowing cases of suffering before the public to excite sympathy. It has relied rather upon the intelligent judgment of the public to sustain its steady work. Its responsible Board of Managers is a guarantee of responsibility, and they all now urge upon the public notice the wants of the poor at the close of the season.

Messrs. Cooper and Evans, the authorized collectors, will immediately make their final call for the year. Money may also be left with Edmund Wilcox, Treasurer, No. 404 Chesnut street, or with John Hicks, agent, at the office of the Society, corner of Sansom and Seventh streets. SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 2 12 mwf 3t

FOOLS ONLY ATTEMPT THE IMPOSSIBLE. Wise men are satisfied with ordering their printing from HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No 439 CHESNUT Street.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE. None but men of capital and business enterprise need apply, and to such liberal terms will be offered.
Apply to H. HIPPLE,
2 16 mw3t* No. 537 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT CONCERT HALL.—This distinguished divine and popular lecturer will deliver a lecture at the above hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 21.
Places for the sale of tickets will be announced in a few days. 2 13

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the world. 1 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free on four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND
Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
122mw12m BOSTON, Mass.

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS
Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that their instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CITY DEBT.—The City Treasurer's report, just published, presents anything but a favorable prospect as far as the city finances are concerned. Our indebtedness amounts to $206,920 00—a very large sum when compared with the past liabilities of the city. Of course, the cost of filling up our quota of troops has swelled the city indebtedness to enormous proportions.

THE NEW RAILROAD.—The projected railroad from the Jackson junction to Pennsgrove, via Williamstown, is meeting with considerable favor. A large amount of the stock is already taken, and the work will be commenced early in the spring. The cost of construction will average about $16,000 per mile.

PIER SWEPT AWAY BY ICE.—The new pier, recently built on the river south of Knight's Point Ferry by Mr. Butler, was carried away a few nights since by a great body of floating ice. This was quite an improvement on the river front of that vicinity, and its reconstruction will involve considerable expense.

ROBBERY.—A night or two since some bold robbers entered the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Michelon, on Broadway, and after having gathered together a large number of articles, hats, coats, and books, they were frightened away without their booty.

WHAT IS IT?—There appears to be an epidemic among the chickens of this vicinity, resembling quinsy. They are attacked with sore throat and mouth, refuse food, and droop and die in a few days. The disease baffles the skill of the most experienced chicken raisers.

A BOLD THIEF.—On Wednesday last, some impudent thief entered the office of Dr. H. Genet Taylor, No. 117 Market street, and stole some valuable clothing. The Doctor offers a reward of $25, and "no questions asked."

FAMILY ANNOYANCES.—The two last cold nights have caused considerable annoyance among housekeepers by the freezing and bursting of hydrants. Plumbers are prolific by the "ill wind," etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HOUSES AND HOUSE-RENTS.—The great demand for houses which prevailed last fall has in a great measure abated, and dwellings are no longer as scarce as they were a few months since. A great many families, unable to get houses, have gone to boarding, and the hotel rates were never higher than at present. The coming spring will probably give an immense impetus to building, and a number of contracts have already been made. The population of this city is one-third less than New York, yet Philadelphia contains ninety thousand dwelling-houses—one-third more than New York. In consequence of this abundance of dwellings, rents in this city are only about half as high as they are in "the metropolis."

Those, therefore, who complain of high rents, should find comfort in the reflection that rents are still more exorbitant in neighboring cities. In Washington houses are not to be had for love or money, and Congressmen's families are poked away in garrets, like worn out furniture. With us, the momentous question, more important than negro suffrage or Sunday cars, is this:—"Has the landlord raised your rent?" The faces of agents, on making their calls for the collection of rents, are closely scrutinized to see if any "consoling feature" can be detected in their visage, or whether it bears a cent. per cent. rise aspect. The terrible forebodings of householders have, in numerous cases, been already fully realized, and some declare that they will go to the "suburbs," that "they will not stand it" any longer, that it is a "little too rough," and so forth. If the indignant individuals would maintain those resolutions and go to the suburbs, they would be taking a gigantic stride towards toppling down high rents, discomfiting extortionate property holders, and reducing expenditures. But many persons would sooner retain their present dwellings, no matter how much they are imposed upon, than go through the terrible ordeal of moving.

THE STATE PROPERTY TAX REPEALED.—The following bill passed the Legislature on Wednesday, and is now a law:—

Section 1 provides that from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank in this Commonwealth, whether incorporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect, annually, from every stockholder of said bank a tax of one per centum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State treasury on or before the first day of July in every year hereafter, commencing on the first day of July next.

Section 2. That in addition to the taxes now provided for by law, every railroad, canal, and transportation company incorporated under the law of this Commonwealth, and not liable to the tax upon income under existing laws, shall pay to the Commonwealth a tax of three-fourths of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company; the said tax shall be paid semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January, commencing on the first day of July next.

Section 4 provides that from and after the passage of this act, the real estate of this Commonwealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the Commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act.

THE GAS WORKS.—The following is a financial exhibit of the condition of the Philadelphia Gas Works up to the 1st of July last, as furnished by the Trustees' Report:—

Amount due for coals	$497,613 20
Estimated amount due for repairs and materials used in manufacture of gas, and wages	100 000 00
Bills payable	50,000 00
Due to United States for direct taxes on gas	14,329 99
Due Sinking Fund for balance appropriation to said fund	25 357 78
Estimated amount of tax due	4,059 99
Due for interest and dividends	4,621 44
Total liabilities	$696,982 20

Against this we place the assets, which amounted to $754,879 99, as follows:—

Cash on hand	$51,912 29
Stock in hand, and debts due the Trust, July 1, 1865	432 871 11
City warrants on hand	270,595 59
Total assets	$754,879 99

There was thus left on hand a balance of $58,897 79. Deducting from this $3600 for loans redeemed from the sinking fund and not reinvested, we have a balance on hand July 1, 1865, of $50,279 79.

A SOLDIER'S WIDOW ATTACKED AND ROBBED.—A fellow named Hamilton Quinn, said to be an old offender, was committed last evening, by Alderman Delaney, on the charge of an aggravated assault and battery and robbery. The story is as follows:—Mrs. Jane Patterson is a soldier's widow, her husband having died while in confinement at that famous slaughter-pen, the Andersonville stockade. In October last Mrs. Patterson went to the Christian Commission and received her husband's back pay and bounty, amounting to $170. On her way home she stepped into a store in the western part of the city, and purchased some small article. It appears she was watched and dogged by this scoundrel Quinn and a companion in iniquity; for soon after she left the store she was violently seized by Quinn, who held her by the throat, almost choking her, while his companion placed his hand in he bosom, and abstracted all her husband's hard-earned money. The party then ran off, and were lost to sight until a day or two since, when Quinn happened to be arrested on some charge, and was seen by Mrs. Patterson, who at once recognized him as the person who made the assault upon her. Mrs. Patterson made her statement, and Quinn was disposed of as mentioned above.

IN THE HANDS OF THE PHILISTINES.—John Dorsey is a returned soldier with defective optics. John paid a visit to the house of Mary Howard, No. 1340 Wood street, last evening, and fell into the society of Charles Kellar, Jacob Gilbert, John Murphy, aged sixteen, and Anna Carter. John had too much confidence in the integrity of his companions, and incautiously made the fact known that he had in his possession the sum of $260 in greenbacks. The company present paid Dorsey due attention, but had sinister designs on his "pile." The greenbacks, by some means, changed position from the pocket of John to the hands of Mary Howard, who proceeded in a systematic manner to divide the spoils. The money was abstracted, it seems, by the youth Murphy, and handed over to the care of Mary. The whole party were subsequently arrested, and taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held Mary in $1000, Murphy in $1600, and the others in $1000 bail each to answer.

WOODEN BUILDINGS TAKEN DOWN.—The High Constables have had taken down recently three different wooden buildings, erected in violation of the law prohibiting the erection of such structures in this city.

A NEW SONG ON AN OLD PLAN—

A man of boastings vain and loud
Is like a huge but flimsy cloud;
And when the clouds in pieces fly,
They're like the suits you often buy;
And when you've bought such wretched suits,
You feel your heart sink in your boots;
And when you wish your heart to cheer,
The Tower handy does appear;
And when the Tower's garb you wear,
You'll wish you always had gone *there*.

We have the largest and best stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, all FRESH, FASHIONABLE and SOUND, which are selling at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, for either SOUND or DAMAGED goods. TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, *"The Troches"* are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

SEND AN ORDER.—Time changes and so do we. There is one thing, however, that doesn't change, and that is the disposition of everybody to buy their coal where they can get the best article, of reliable weight, and at the lowest price. It is for this reason that trade is so incessant at the coal yards of Mr. W. W. Alter, No. 957 North Ninth street. Mr. Alter is a respectable gentleman, who has built up his trade by uprightness, integrity, and perseverance. Send him an order.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular Sewing Machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S first class ready-made clothing house, under the "Continental."

THE PUBLIC VOICE—
"No more," the public cries, "with mock scents weary us,
Our sovereign choice is the 'Night-Blooming Cereus.'"

Manufactured by Phalon & Son, New York. So'd everywhere.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of every variety done in most artistic manner at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Sure to please. Natural, life-like pictures.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
7 30s and 5-20s.
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
DREXEL & Co., 34 South Third street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BUROUGHS—BIRCH.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. A. McKean, Mr. CHARLES C. BUROUGHS, of New Jersey, to Miss REBECCA BIRCH, of this city.

HAZELTON—RANDOLPH.—February 11, at Tuckerton, N. J., by Rev. C. C. Eastlack, Captain CLARENCE HAZELTON, of Staten Island, N. Y., to Miss REBECCA S. RANDOLPH, of Manahawkin, Ocean county, N. J. (New York papers please copy.)

LIPPINCOTT—HAYWOOD.—January 14, at Tuckerton, N. J., by Rev. C. C. Eastlack, Captain AMOS LIPPINCOTT to Miss ANN ELIZA HAYWOOD, both of West Creek, Ocean county, N. J.

DIED.

BECK.—On the 12th instant, WILLIAM BECK, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Seventh and Catharine streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

DENIS.—On February 14, 1866, Mr. ENOCH H. DENIS, aged 35 years.

The friends, relatives, and acquaintances of the family Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F., and Morning Star Division, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock, without further notice, from the residence of his uncle, John A. Seitz, No. 1013 Girard avenue.

FALLOWS.—CATHARINE SARAH, the beloved wife of James Fallows, died suddenly on the 14th instant, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Scioto street, above Forty-fourth street, West Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HOFFMAN.—On the 14th instant, LIZZIE G. HOFFMAN, daughter of Hiram H. and Lizzie Hoffman, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1217 Carlton street, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HUNT.—On the evening of the 15th instant, JOHN HUNT, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1717 Market street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to New Jerusalem Church, Upper Darby.

KELLY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. BRIDGET, wife of James Kelly, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. W. corner of Hancock and Thompson streets, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock, Services and interment at St. Michael's.

McKENNA.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. ANT PATRICK MCKENNA, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 1518 Pearl street.

STEWART.—On the 14th inst., JANE STEWART, relict of the late Andrew Stewart, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, N. E. corner of Twenty-seventh and Federal streets, on Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

STOEVER.—ANNIE M., wife of William H. Stoever.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Main and Mehl streets, Germantown, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WHITE.—On the 15th instant, SARAH, wife of Samuel White, aged 74 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Captain John White, No. 1028 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

YOUR HOUSE IS ON FIRE!—OR YOU hear a burglar at midnight, trying to get in. Then you wish you had a Watchman's Rattle to bring assistance. Every housekeeper had better buy one now, to be ready for such emergencies. They are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ADHESIVE TISSUE PAPER, FOR REPAIRing torn bank notes, book leaves, etc. It is always ready for use, and being partially transparent, but slightly defaces them. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PRINTED RECEIPTS FOR MAKING THE Wisconsin Cakes or Bran Muffins (which agree with most dyspeptics), and also for the Corn Wisconsin Cake, are furnished to purchasers of the pans. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14 1y

GREAT REDUCTION IN CANNED FRUITS.
TOMATOES, PEACHES
GREEN CORN, PETITS POIS,
AND
CHAMPIGNON BLANCS.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Store closes at 7 P. M 2 16 3t

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.
Best in the city at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.
Notice—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of *"OUR OWN MAKE"* are *superior* in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

WINSLOW'S CELEBRATED GREEN CORN,
25 CENTS PER CAN.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Closes at 7 P. M 2 16 3t

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
THE GREAT
Practical School of Business,
SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS
Accommodations,
Patronage,
and Influence,
Any similar Institute in the State.
The place for
YOUNG MEN
Who desire success and promotion in business life.
The College occupies two large buildings, one at
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
AND THE OTHER AT
Broad and Spring Garden Streets,
Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.
The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporate seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.
For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.
2 16 1mw 1m L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5 00.
PRESIDENT
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY,
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

SKATING PARKS.
SKATING! SKATING!!
SKATING THIS DAY
ON UNION PARKS,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS,
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING.
NEW CLEAR WATER.
GLIB, GLASSY, AND GLORIOUS ICE
ON THE
WEST PARK.
Take Fifth, Eighth or Union cars. 1t

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
AT THE
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
Twenty-first St. and Columbia Avenue.
SEASON NEAR ITS CLOSE.
PROBABLY LAST CHANCE.—DO NOT LOSE IT.
Illuminated at Night. Douglass' Brass Band will be present.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

AUCTION SALES.
B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
G. PELMAN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF MANTEL, PIER AND LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND CARTE DE VISITE FRAMES.
G. Pelman announces his first sale of finest quality mantel, pier, and looking-glasses, oil paintings, engravings, chromo lithographs, photograph and carte de visite frames, will take place
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street
On Tuesday Morning,
February 20 at 10 o'clock, comprising mantel, pier, and looking-glasses, of every description and size, in walnut, rosewood, and gilt; pier and bracket tables, walnut and rosewood; steel engravings, plain and colored; lithographs, chromos, with or without frames; also a lot of carte de visite frames.
Sale positively without reserve, as Mr. Pelman is compelled to make the above sale on account of extensive alterations on his premises. 2 13 6t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
COTTON LAPS,
No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 11m4p

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
Fisher & Brother's Valentines.
Our great wholesale assortment of
VALENTINES AT RETAIL.
All tastes suited at
FISHER & BROTHER'S
VALENTINE MANUFACTORY,
2 13 4t No. 12 North SIXTH Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
The Steamship
"CUMBRIA,"
Captain FRENCH,
WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY, February 17, AT NOON.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
No 3 DOCK Street Wharf, and
2 13 4 4p No. 210 N. DELAWARE Avenue

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

WRIGHT HAS JUST IMPORTED A FRESH lot of
TABLE OIL,
BONELESS SARDINES, and
ANCHOVIES.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets
Closes at 7 P. M. 2 16 3t

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

WRIGHT'S FRESH TOMATOES, OF MY OWN CANNING,
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER CAN.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets.
Closes at 7 P. M. 2 16 3t

CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 20 CENTS
CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 23 CENTS.
MERRIMAC PRINTS, 25 CENTS.
PACIFIC PRINTS, 25 CENTS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
9-4 AND 10-4 UTICA, 10-4 PEPPERELL.
8-4 AND 10-4 WALTHAM, 10-4 BATES SHEETING.
All at less than wholesale prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 7 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

GOOD SILKS AT LOW PRICES.—We still maintain our reputation for
SELLING SILKS CHEAP.
We have now open a fine stock of
BLACK SILKS, EVERY VARIETY,
COLORED SILKS, EVERY VARIETY,
At less than the present cost of importation. Now is the time to buy Silks, as there is no doubt at all but that they will be very much higher. Having anticipated the present rise by buying our silks some time back, we are now able to offer
VERY DECIDED BARGAINS.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 7 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS.—Having finished taking account of stock, we find we have a few lots of
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
that we do not wish to keep until next season, and we have determined to close them out, at very low prices,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
H. STEEL & SON,
2 7 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

DRY GOODS.
113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.
Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.
A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.
8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.
Best Russia Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.
Striped and Plaid Muslins.
Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.
Shirred Muslins, very cheap.
Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.
White Brilliances, 28, 31½ 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.
White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street.
N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10
P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

WHITE GOODS.
JACONET MUSLINS.
PLAID SWISS.
CAMBRIC MUSLINS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
FRENCH ORGANDY.
VICTORIA LAWN.
WHITE DIMITY.
SWISS MUSLINS.
WHITE BRILLIANTS.
PLAID MUSLINS.
AMERICAN CAMBRIC.
STRIPED SWISS.
NAINSOOK MUSLIN.
STRIPED NAINSOOK.
PLAID NAINSOOK.
WHITE PIQUE.
NAINSOOK CHECKS.
WHITE TARLETAN.
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.
LINEN LAWN.
TUCKED MUSLINS.
PUFFED MUSLINS.
MARSEILLES.
PINK TARLETAN.
At Extremely Low Rates.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[2 15 rp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CALICOES! CALICOES
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.
ONE CASE
Calicoes.....23 cents per yard.
TWO CASES
4-4 Calicoes.....28 cents per yard.
THREE CASES
4-4 Bleached Muslin.....35 cents.
TWO CASES
4-4 Bleached Muslin.....37½ cents.
ONE CASE
4-4 Bleached Muslin.....40 cents.
FIVE BALES
Unbleached Muslin.....25 to 35 cents.
A fine show of best makes COTTON GOODS, retailing at about the wholesale price. 2 13 6t

No. 1026 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,
In all their Varieties.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1026 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS HAIR NETS
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 2 13 1y

FEBRUARY
FEBRUARY
FEBRUARY

CHESTERFIELD JUNIOR.

A SON'S ADVICE TO HIS FATHER.

Mr. Chesterfield, son., begs to forward to the editor certain letters which he has lately received from his son. Mr. C. does so, because he thinks it desirable that it should be made known what a pass things are rapidly coming to in this country. These letters, let it be distinctly understood, are from Mr. Chesterfield's son—his own son—whom Mr. C. dandled in his arms a score of years ago, when this young gentleman's costume consisted of a white robe elaborately worked about the breast, and nearly a yard longer in the skirts than the exigencies of the infant's stature demanded. The letters follow:—

My Dear Father:—It has been the custom, time out of mind, as you are probably aware, for those who have lived a great many years in the world—parents, guardians, uncles, and elderly persons generally—to give the result of their experience of human life, their advice, in short, to such young men—be they the sons, wards, nephews, or even the juniors only of the above—as came in their way. The advice given by Polonius to Laertes—not bad in its way—and the letters of our distinguished namesake to his son, are both pretty well known, and may be taken as specimens of what I mean. This custom, then, is an old one.

Sir, it is an old one, and like a great many other old things, it needs to be reformed. It should be obsolete. It won't do. It was all very well once, but times are altered. Things have changed so much during the last few years, that your experience—of a state of affairs, remember, different from the present—is really of no use whatever. All our theories are based, or should be, upon facts. When the facts are altered, what becomes of the theories?

But I will go a step further than this, and venture to propound something which at first sight may seem a little startling, but which, on reflection, will, I believe, appear rational. I make so bold as to assert that not only are you—the elders generally—in no position to offer advice to us the juniors, but that you yourselves actually require now and then a word of counsel from us, to guide you through the dangers and difficulties of modern life.

Why, after all, how should it be otherwise? Look, as I said before, how everything has altered within the last few years. We have turned all things topsy-turvy. Of what use is your experience to you? You have to unlearn, for the most part, what you formerly took great pains to learn. You have to remodel almost all your ideas. And then—I speak with the utmost respect—you learned so little in what you are pleased to call the good old times.

There were no examinations in those days. A man, for instance, who happened to have the instincts of a sailor, could, preposterous as it seems, get into the navy without being able to spell with certainty, or might hold a commission in the army with but an indifferent knowledge of the solar system. Why, even the *Times* newspaper informed us not long ago that society had no right to expect persons over thirty years of age to know anything, for the simple reason that the education of all such individuals terminated before the period of competitive examinations had arrived.

Under these circumstances, worthy sir, I think your common sense—with which, I confess, that you appear to me to be very well endowed—will show you that among the many changes which mark this great and glorious age must be ranked a considerable alteration in the relative positions of father and son—of senior and junior. Consider how splendidly we have been educated. Consider how glibly we could answer all sorts of questions on scientific and other subjects, by which I firmly believe that you and your contemporaries would be instantly gravelled. Try us with anything you like; the distance between the planet Mercury and the moon; the manner of the formation of the old red sandstone; dodge us about with any number of teazers of this sort, and see if we are not ready with answers. I am afraid, sir, that you are but poorly informed on such matters; indeed, I was not a little shocked to hear your expressions of opinion the other day when we were down at the sea-side together, and when you flatly contradicted Professor Barnacles, simply because he asserted that the cliff on which you were standing was entirely composed of the remains of minute creatures.

But it is not only in matters of learning, scientific or otherwise, that I feel convinced that we of the new generation are in a position to give some valuable information to you of the old. This is only a very small matter. It is on social questions, dear sir, that you want advice most. Hints as to how you can best adapt yourself to the changed position in which you now find yourself, how you may escape from the social snares by which you see yourself surrounded, how you may meet the difficulties which will spring up in your way when advancing along a road of which you know nothing—how, in short, you are to get through that portion of life which remains before you, creditably, sagaciously, securely.

Influenced, then, entirely by a desire for your welfare, my good sir, it is my intention to send you from time to time a few words of counsel and direction on such matters as appear to me likely to prove difficulties and stumbling-blocks in your way; for you must remember, sir, that this period which is such a puzzle to you, who have formed your ideas under circumstances so different, is not a puzzle to us juniors, for the simple reason that we are used to it and have known no other.

I am sometimes, dear but inexperienced sir, extremely uneasy about you. You cause me a vast deal of very anxious thought. I have observed you much of late—more probably than you imagine—and it seems to me that you are at times disposed to fight against the inevitable march of modern events, and to set yourself in opposition to the irresistible tide of progress. Sometimes when listening to what I will venture to call the conversation of the period, you appear almost bewildered. The sentiments expressed seem to be too much for your powers of endurance. The instance I have already quoted of your reception of the remarks of Professor Barnacles on the formation of certain cliffs, is a case in point; and I now remember that on another occasion when the same gentleman was discoursing on the Darwinian theory of development, you exclaimed, "Why, bless my life and soul, does the man mean to tell me that my grandfather was a monkey?"

Do not think, however, for a moment that I want you to attempt too much with your enthusiastic temperament and your very strong views; it would never do for you to attempt to live in all things the life of the day. Be satisfied, respected sir, with a negative course. Do not by any means distress your anxious son by outraging in word or in deed the feeling of the period, but, on the other hand, do not attempt to keep pace with the foremost performers in the race which we are all more or less engaged in running.

One of the first great changes of modern times, by which one cannot fail to be struck, and of which I am reminded by my last sentence, is the change of our pace. Within the memory of a person of your respectable age, this has passed from a steady trot, which might be long and innoculously sustained, to a tearing gallop, such as few of us can keep up for any length of time. Don't *you* attempt it, sir, whatever you do. It is this, viewing the subject largely, which is the principal and chief of all our changes, and it is to this that most of our new developments of personal character, and the variations of our bodily and mental health, are mainly traceable. Complaint is made in these days—and, Heaven knows, not without cause—of the sad increase of nervous diseases and brain affections. We find men engaged in scientific pursuits or great commercial and financial undertakings; occupations of which it is a leading characteristic that he who engages in them must work against time, must come to as many important decisions—in any one of which a false move would be fatal—in the course of a day, as needed a few years since to be arrived at in a month. We note of such men when we meet them socially, that they are getting dull, absent, wanting in perception. In some rare moment of his leisure we hold converse with a man of this sort. We walk about his garden with him for the ten minutes he has to spare before he starts, by train, for the city. By-and-by he leaves us, as we suppose to make ready for his journey. But he does nothing of the kind. He steals away to his dressing-room and blows his brains out. And why does he do this? It is not, as would once have been the case, because he is in pecuniary difficulties, or that he dreads some threatening exposure. It is because—and here is the modern peculiarity of the thing—the man is so desperately perplexed, his ideas are so involved and knotted and tangled together, that he can bear it no longer, and so he cuts the knot and gets away.

Upon men of a different temperament, troubles of the same sort will have a different effect. No need for them to accelerate the end with their own violent hands. It comes to them of itself. "So-and-so is in a very bad way," his friends say. "He complains very much; his work is intolerable to him; he is evidently incapable of enjoyment of any kind, social or otherwise; his spirits are wretched; what can be the matter with him?" The matter is, that he is dying. He is dying slowly, by inches. Dying because he has tried to keep up with the pace at which his competitors run, and he has not been able. It is the strain, the anxiety, the excitement that kills, even more than the mere labor. The fate of this man and of the other is told in a word; but what words can describe the agony that each of them has endured in the years, and months, and days which have preceded and ushered in the end? What sort of a time was that, when the suffering wretch first began to feel the approach of what was to follow? A general loss of perception, perhaps, would be one of his first symptoms, the images of things not biting so distinctly on his faculties as before; his ideas less clear, less numerous, his sensibilities less acute. And this combined incongruously enough with an excessive irritability and intolerance of external sources of annoyance, so that little daily troubles, which in a healthy condition would not have distressed him, become now terrible sources of discomfort, while small responsibilities weigh upon him intolerably, with a bugbear terror in their aspect which their intrinsic importance in no way justifies. And then his memory begins to play him tricks. He is unable to keep his engagements in mind; he carries a letter in his pocket which should have been in the post three days ago; he has some circumstance to relate, or some story to tell, and is brought up suddenly by finding that some important incident connected with the statement, some name, some date, some number, is gone.

This man's condition is in all respects incongruous. He is restless, though tired; and though he yearns for quiet, he is yet, when he obtains it, unable to face its concomitant dulness. Heaven help such a one! He is a sad case, but by no means an uncommon one. And it is not mere work that has reduced this man to so desperate a condition. Nine times out of ten it will be found that he has been engaged in some branch of labor which had made great demands upon his readiness. He is pledged to do a certain thing in a certain time. To be ready with certain results by a particular hour. He is a man engaged in scientific pursuits, and every day his meteorological predictions must be ready. Or maybe he has to provide amusement for the public, and must be funny every week to order. This is the kind of work that kills. Or, if it does not kill a man at once, it knocks him up, reduces him into what is called "a low bad state"—a state which consigns him to the hands of the physician—an invalided state, to last, more or less, always. Then is he bidden—though there are mouths to be filled which can only be filled by his professional exertions—to leave off. He must abandon work for a time; and though this may mean abandoning income too, he is strictly forbidden to be anxious, or to have "anything on his mind."

But supposing an invalid to be able to discontinue his work for a time; supposing that he seeks relaxation by travelling, and in some sort finds it; how often it happens that the improvement which takes place in his condition turns out to be temporary! While he makes holiday, while he runs away from his cares and responsibilities, he does better; but when he returns to these, as he must do, sooner or later, does he not often find that the old symptoms gradually reappear, and do not his friends hear, after a while, that "So-and-so is in a bad way again?"

Nor do the better classes, as they are called, stand alone in feeling the strain which is encountered by those who take part in such forms of labor as may be called specialties of the day. My respected father remembers, perhaps, the case of a certain signal-man at one of our most frequented junctions, whose duties were so manifold and bewildering, and involved such intricate calculations of time and place—a half second wrong here, or a half inch wrong there, being sure to bring about the most dreadful consequences—that the man at last fell into a morbid condition about his work, and, being strained and bewildered to a degree far beyond his powers of endurance, remarked at last, with terrible calmness, to one of his comrades, "He knew the day would come when he *must* make a mistake, and that when that day came he should most surely be killed!" This is quite a modern instance, and is no doubt fresh in your memory, as is also the end of the poor wretch, who *did* at last make a mistake, and *was* at last killed.

Does not every one know of similar instances? But what does all this come to? Are we to give up the "glorious gains" of modern times? Are we to cut down our telegraph-posts and coil away the magic wires? Are we to pull up the rails upon the iron road and make a "turnpike" of it again? Shall we send our merchandise by the road-wagon and the barge, and our letters by the old mail-coach? Such questions are ridiculous. There is no going back in this world; no standing still even, with impunity.

The fact is that these painful results of modern practices are in some sort inevitable. In every age the weak have gone to the wall. Once, in the old time long past, the physically weak suffered. Might was right then, and brute force carried the day. The strongest men in body were capable of dealing with the institutions of *those* days, just as the strongest men in mind can grapple with the institutions of *these* days. Force of body then, force of mind and character now. Swift gaze, strong arm, nimble feet in the one age. Quick perception, firm nerve, versatile brain in the other age. There are men whose minds are exactly fitted by nature to carry away the prizes of these times, as there were men with bodies which enabled them to win those of a less refined period. The vigorous aggressive man of the feudal time made his way and gained his object with spear and battle-axe. The same thing happens now, only we go to work with weapons drawn from a less material armory.

What is to become, then, of those who cannot be reckoned among the strongest of the strong? Are they to strain and tear their faculties to shreds, until such sad results are brought about as we have glanced at above? Or are they to drop, shouldered out of the contest altogether? They are to do neither the one thing nor the other. They should remain and try to do what they can, but by no means what they can't. How many achievements may now be crammed into the space of a single day! What journeyings, what multiplicity of incongruous business transactions, what breakfasts in one part of the world, what suppers in another! I remember to have heard it said, by one who was a special worker in the most modern of all our fields of labor, that one of the commonest mistakes of the day is to suppose that, because in these times you can do things so much more quickly than they could be done formerly, therefore you can do *so many more things*. There is much truth in these words. Your mental acts, your decisions laboriously arrived at, are carried out with incredible swiftness; but can you multiply such acts and such decisions with equal rapidity, and not suffer for it? Why should our brains work more closely and quickly than they used, because our machinery does?

For this very reason, that work is done more quickly than was once the case, men might take more rest now than they did formerly, were it not for the existence of a certain great element in our social life, with the mention of which I propose to bring this letter to an end—I mean the luxury of the age, with which it seems that it behooves every man to keep pace. Here is the real difficulty. Here is the explanation of the prevalence among us of those disorders which arise from an overtaxing of the powers. For how can a man be moderate in his labors when his expenditure is immoderate; or how can he reduce the number of hours to be devoted to money-making, when all the time he can by possibility give to that laborious occupation is barely enough to meet the requirements of the day?

It is necessary, dear sir, that I should bring this letter, already a long one, to a close. Before doing so, however, I would ask you to observe, that in every case which has been cited, those who suffer by the introduction of modern institutions are the middle-aged and the elderly, who have not grown up along with these institutions, but who have, so to speak, been surprised and overtaken by them. Have a care then, my worthy sir, have a care, I entreat you, and leave the superintendence of all the more rapid transactions which belong to the business operations of the day to us of the new generation. We take things much more coolly than you can, we are less excitable, and much less is taken out of us than would be the case if we got into a state of fuss about everything, as some of our elders do.

I have not yet exhausted all that I have to say to you, but will reserve the rest for one or two future letters. Meanwhile I am, with the warmest desire for your well-being, which, believe me, I will spare no pains to secure,

Your affectionate Son,
P. CHESTERFIELD, Junior.

—A young man and a young woman in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, went to a clergyman to be married the other day, and stood up to have the marriage ceremony performed, when the inquiry was made by the expectant bride, if the young man would agree to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. This he declined to do, and the parties went home unmarried.

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Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking

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CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.

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1 22 1m o. 243 RACE Street, Philad'a,

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AS ANY AMOU . 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71.....$103,000 00
100 000 " 6 " '81.....114 750 00
200,000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan.
Treasury Notes..... 194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 90 333
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53,250
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,537 50
7,100 142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8,560 0
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170,700 0
$1,036,850 Par. Market value.....$996,560 00
Real Estate..... 36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made. 121,013 37
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40,811 00
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks.....$55,956 89
Cash in Drawer..... 678 48 56,635 37
$1,253,680 1

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edward A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiber, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866

$2,506,851 96.

Capital.....$400 000 0
Accrued Surplus..... 944 543 1
Premiums.....1,162,308 0

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 186 $319 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVE

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.

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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $300 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 23d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. 3 26 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

LITERARY JOTTINGS.

—The English magazine *Temple Bar* has been sold to Mr. Bentley for the sum of £2500.

—Whittier's new poem, entitled "Snow Bound, a Winter Idyl," will be published this week by Ticknor & Fields.

—A new quarterly threepenny illustrated magazine is to appear in London this month, under the title of *Mission Life*. It is to be a journal of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

—"Women's Rights" are to have an organ in Paris. A new journal is announced under the title of the *Coloniste*, the editor of which is Mad'lle Suzanne Lagier, with Madame de Chabrillan as sub-editor. The paper is to advocate the equality of the sexes.

—The London *Review* calls Mr. Gladstone "the Tennyson of finance;" for, it adds, he "brings to his public expositions not only the powers of his reason, but also the resources of his imagination, and clothes them with a beauty of diction and richness of illustration which men delight to hear."

—The Boston *Transcript* says:—"Mrs. Agassiz has a paper in the forthcoming *Atlantic Monthly* describing an Amazonian picnic party which she and the Professor lately attended in Brazil. It is the first series of articles by this accomplished lady describing her South American experience."

—Charles Knight is about to reissue, in London, in cheap weekly numbers, his excellent "English Cyclopædia." It is to begin with the division of "Arts and Science," and will be followed immediately by "Biography," "Geography," and "Natural History," all increased in value by means of supplements now preparing.

—It is calculated that thirty-one periodicals have transferred their seat of publication from Turin to Florence, where at the present moment sixty-four serials exist, giving employment to about fifteen hundred persons in the printing houses only, without counting the individuals indirectly contributing their part to the production of the smallest leaf of printing paper.

—A London publishing firm has recently been trying to prevail on the Poet Laureate to permit the introduction into England of the American editions of his works, alleging as a reason that they are quite as well if not better printed, and that they are much cheaper than the English editions. Another reason adduced was the desirability of circulating Mr. Tennyson's writings amongst the working classes. Notwithstanding these representations, the Laureate declines.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It was proposed last year to establish a literary club in Paris under the title of Le Cercle des Lettres, to correspond in a certain degree to the Athenæum, or still more so, perhaps, to the Garrick. Not only were the members of the Societe des Gens des Lettres and of the Societe des Auteurs Dramatiques invited to join it, but also the editors of newspapers and the directors of theatres. A provisional committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and everything promised well for the prompt realization of such a very natural idea. But in France a special authorization is required for every assembly exceeding twenty in number, and this authorization the Prefect of Police has refused to grant."

—The following bits of gossip concerning popular novel-writers appear in an Irish journal:—It is a curious circumstance that at this time nearly all the serial stories in the leading magazines are written by Irish authors, or by authors of Irish extraction. Thus, that of the *Cornhill*, "Armadale," is by Mr. Wilkie Collins, whose father, the painter, was an Irishman; that of *Blackwood*, "Sir Brooke Fosbroke," is by Mr. Lever; that in *Macmillan* is by the Honorable Mrs. Norton, the daughter of "Tom Sheridan;" that in *All the Year Round*, "The Second Mrs. Tillotson," is by Mr. Percel Fitzgerald; that in the *Dublin University*, by Mr. J. S. Le Fanu; that in *Once-a-Week*, by Mrs. Trafford, author of "George Geith;" that in the *Shilling Magazine*, by the same; that of *Temple Bar*, by Mr. Wills (Irish also), and by Miss Braddon, who, it is rumored, is of Irish extraction.

—A recent French statement is thus summed up by an English journal:—"Thorny are the paths trod by gentlemen of the press in France under Napoleon III. During the year which has just terminated there have been twenty-one warnings, sixteen trials followed by condemnations, two seizures, four suppressions, and two 'interdictions of territory,' to say nothing of the capricious confiscations to which foreign journals are daily exposed. The judicial condemnations of 1865 represent in fines 10,175f. (not including law costs), and in imprisonment eight years four months and twenty-one days. Editors have had to pay 6125f., and to undergo eight months of prison; printers, 1250f. and three months and fifteen days of prison; and writers, 2800f. and seven years five months and six days of prison. The chief result of this severity has been to confer importance on individuals who would otherwise have been insignificant, and to give a wide circulation to writings which otherwise would have been little read."

—Seventeen autograph letters of Lord Byron are advertised for sale at auction in London. They are mostly addressed to Mr. J. Hodgson, and contain numerous passages which have not yet been published. One, for instance, contains this rather plain confession: "I hope you will find me an altered personage. I do not mean in body, but in manner, for I begin to find out that nothing but virtue will do in this —— world. I am tolerably sick of vice, which I have tried in its agreeable varieties, and mean, on my return, to cut off all my dissolute acquaintance, leave off wine and carnal company, and betake myself to politics and decorum." In another letter, dated Athens, he says: "I am living alone in the Franciscan Monastery, with a Capuchin friar, a bandy-legged Turkish cook, two Albanian savages, a Tartar, and a dragoman." Respecting his speech in the House of Lords he remarks: "I have had many marvellous eulogies repeated to me since, in person and by proxy; of these I shall only mention Sir F. Burdett's. He says: "It is the best speech by a lord since the Lord knows when!'

—The valuable library of the late Dr. Barth, the African explorer, is to be sold in Berlin this spring. It is rich in works relating to ethnography and African discovery. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says:—

"It is worthy of remark, that more than one-half of the works are English. I think that an American who might wish to secure the whole could do so for four thousand dollars. It is by no means a mass of rubbish; it is collected with great care and without regard to expense, as Barth was wealthy, and lavish in all that could assist him in his scientific enterprises. His early Mediterranean tour cost him $11,000, gold. One of the interesting relics of his library is his copy of Herodotus which accompanied him in all his travels. It made the circuit of the Mediterranean with him; it penetrated to Timbuctoo and the Niger with him; when he was robbed at Cyrene of all his notebooks and papers, during his first tour, that, and that alone, was spared. It is a little volume, and not soiled as badly as one would suppose it would be, after encountering such varied experiences."

AN OLD BOOK.

In the *Scientific American* it is stated that the Camden Library Association have in their possession a large book, published A. D. 1639, being a curious specimen of typography.

AN OLDER BOOK.—The editors of the *Scientific American* declare in triumph that they have an older book than that, published A. D. 1637.

THE OLDEST BOOK.—Then comes a correspondent of the same paper, who hails from Pontotoc, Miss., seeming to bear off the palm, having in his possession a book published A. D. 1612.

AN OLDER BOOK THAN EITHER OF THE FOREGOING.—And now your humble correspondent would announce, modestly, that he has in his possession a book—an excellent folio of some twelve hundred pages—printed A. D. 1610.

AND STILL THEY COME.—Since the above was written a copy of the New Testament was shown to the writer, printed A. D. 1582. It is a small quarto, and is preserved by a family of our borough as a curiosity.

AHEAD OF ALL!—Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, has a Bible written on parchment, resembling print so nearly as makes it hard to tell the difference. It is dated A. D. 390. Lewis Cass, our Minister, brought it from Rome.—*True Democrat.*

BILLIARDS IN NEW YORK.

A New Billiard-room Opened—Exhibition to the Guests of the Metropolitan Hotel—The Billiard "Lights" in Attendance—French Carom Game Between Phelan and Deery, Won by the Former—Game of 500 Points Between Eaton and McDevitt—The Latter Wins by 150 Points—Champion Match to Come Off Between Deery and McDevitt.

The new billiard-room of Messrs. Leland & Co. was opened last evening. The saloon is a very commodious and elegant one, being the same size as the dining-room of the Hotel, immediately under which it is situated, is handsomely appointed, furnished with fourteen of Phelan & Collender's standard tables, and will probably be one of the most popular resorts of the kind in New York.

The "guests" of the hotel were generally invited last evening to visit the saloon for the purpose of witnessing a number of our billiard celebrities in performing upon the new tables. The attendance was quite large, including a number of lady "guests," who appeared to be much interested. The great hall was brilliantly illuminated, and the whole affair was of an unusually agreeable character. Messrs. Phelan, Deery, McDevitt, Eaton, and other skilful billiard players were present, though Mr. Pierre Carme, probably the finest player in America, was absent on account of sickness.

The first match was between Messrs. Phelan and Deery, in the three-ball French carom game. Phelan was the victor by 11 points, in 16 innings—making one run of nine points. Much beautiful playing was displayed by both contestants—Phelan, especially, playing with even more than his usual skill.

The next match was a four ball American carom game of 500 points, between Mr. McDevitt and Mr. Eaton, the Superintendent of the rooms; won by the former in less than an hour—remarkably fast playing—the tally at the conclusion showing McDevitt, 501; Eaton, 350. McDevitt made one "run" of 101, and several others, showing great ingenuity and delicacy of touch in the art of "nursing" the balls; while his opponent, also, displayed considerable "brilliancy."

Mr. Deery concluded the exercises of the evening by exhibiting his varied knowledge of the game on a fine carom table, making several remarkable "shots," which elicited applause. It is said that a champion billiard match, between Deery and McDevitt, for the possession of the "golden cue" will shortly transpire in this billiard hall, and the affair is looked forward to with much interest.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 14th.

Across the Atlantic in Four Days.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE "CIGAR SHIP."

The present condition of the Winans "Cigar ship," now building in London, and of which accounts were published a long time ago, is thus described by the London *Morning Herald*:—

"The general form of the cigar-ship has been, as her name shows, compared with that of a cigar pointed off at both ends instead of one. A more homely, but, perhaps, more effective illustration is that of the unpleasant but favorite plaything of the street boys, the 'tipcat.' Most of our landsmen readers will be more or less familiar with this simple but ingenious instrument of annoyance, and if they will fancy a Brobdignag 'cat' of slender make and tapering to an absolute needle-point at either end, they will have before their eyes the exact representation of the hull of the cigar-ship. This hull, which is, of course, hollow, and is formed of iron, presenting a perfectly smooth and even surface, supports upon the upper side a small deck, occupying about half, or sometimes less, of the extreme length, the tapering extremities projecting beyond it at either end. Unlike the hull itself, this deck is not exactly the same at each end, presenting a wedge-shaped front towards the bow, while at the stern it is rounded off American clipper fashion. About the deck are to be seen the funnels, companion-houses, etc., but neither mast nor rigging of any kind whatever, the only means of locomotion possessed by the cigar ship being her engines, for which she can, according to estimate, carry coal enough for five days' consumption. Her extreme length is about two hundred and fifty feet, and greatest diameter about sixteen feet, tapering gradually, as we have said, to a point almost as fine as that of a needle. The amount of accommodation is therefore extremely limited; and we believe it is not proposed to make any attempt at carrying cargo of any description, but to confine the vessel strictly to the passenger trade. Even then it is difficult to imagine, after due allowance for saloon and sleeping apartments, stores, berths for crew, etc., what space can be left for engines estimated to work up to two thousand horse power.

"The means of propulsion employed are two large screws, one at either end of the vessel, and placed within a very short distance of the extreme points, or at a distance of about one hundred and twenty feet from the machinery. These propellers are to be of great diameter and sharp pitch—the one pushing, the other pulling the vessel, and each showing half of its surface above the water. The estimated extreme speed is about twenty-seven miles per hour. A short distance from the propeller, and nearer to the centre of the vessel, is the rudder—one at each end—a broad iron plate like the rudder, or rather steering paddle, of the ancient galleys. These are also rather more than one hundred feet from the steering apparatus.

"Such is the general external appearance of this remarkable vessel, now almost ready for launching. In the water her line of flotation, according to the model of which we have before spoken, is exactly parallel with her longitudinal axis, the sharp point at either end being just level with the surface. Allowing sixteen feet as her extreme diameter, she will thus be raised in the centre eight feet above the water's edge; or with two feet more of bulwark, ten feet in all. We are free to confess that, with every possible desire to believe in the good qualities of a vessel which promises to bring us our American news in some three or four days, and to limit that dreadful channel business to within the hour, we are at a loss to understand how, under these conditions, the cigar ship purposes to keep afloat. In perfectly smooth water we can imagine that she might, if successfully ballasted against the chance of rolling over and over, as would be of course her natural tendency, make something very like the estimated speed, though with what degree of comfort to the passengers, deprived by the construction of the vessel of all light or ventilation except such as can be obtained from the deck by means of skylights and windsails, and with two enormous propellers of severe pitch lashing the water at either end, is another question. The advantages, too, of being cooped up in such extremely close quarters, with an engine of this enormous power, may also be open to question, even under the most favorable circumstances.

"But the real difficulties of the cigar-ship, as of most others, must commence with the first symptoms of a breeze. Imagine a vessel of this construction travelling at the rate of five-and-twenty miles an hour—the minimum rate, be it remembered, for the New York passage, on account of the consumption of coal—meeting in mid-ocean one of the westerly gales now careering across the Atlantic. In front of her is a wall of water twenty feet high, travelling at the rate of a dozen miles an hour. Between them they meet at a speed of forty miles. There is no 'bow' to lift her over the obstacle. Right into it she plunges, like a harpoon into a whale's back, the whole force of the blow being met by the propeller, which, however severe may be its pitch, cannot present anything very much better than an almost flat surface to the shock. What chance the blades would have of surviving any very long succession of such shocks is a matter of simple calculation, and one into which the engineers have no doubt fully entered."

"A PRETTY DISH TO SET BEFORE A KING."—During the festivities of Christmas a large cake of very rich appearance was sent by some unknown person as a present to General de Manteuffel, Prussian governor of Schleswig. The gift was received with great pleasure by the governor's family, and one evening it was placed on the table with no little ceremony. But on cutting it, the tempting inside was found to be merely a shell, containing numerous copies of journals prohibited in Schleswig by order of the general.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success, the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the Electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization, we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possesses the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice.

TO LADIES.—Our treatment is eminently successful in female diseases. Mrs. C. H. BOLLES gives her valuable services to all lady patients. Having cured during the last twelve years FIVE THOUSAND females suffering with every form of disease peculiar to their sex, her ability to cure is well established. Her great experience recommends her to the suffering of her sex.

REFERENCE.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

George Grant, No 610 Chesnut street.
B. Z Desilver, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General Pleasonton, U. S. Army
Hon David Wilmot, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge Capron, New York city.
Rev. Dr Marshall of Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwin Forrest, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. Hall, of Philadelphia.
Rev. Daniel Clark, Illinois
Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
George H. Earle, Attorney-at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut street.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, No. 707 Sansom st.
Dr. George W. Freed, Lancaster city, Pa.
Dr. Wm. B. Brown, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. Mallory, Norristown, Pa.
Albert H. Nicolas, No. 52 William st., New York city.
C. Cummings, Myrtle avenue, New York city.
H. C. Shurtleff, No. 3722 Market street.
John M. Buist, No 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. Merchant, Germantown, Philadelphia.

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our new mode of applying Electricity and its different modifications in the cure of all diseases.

The old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city, are especially invited to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may be enabled to treat disease with much more success, and produce cures in one-half the time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

2 15 10t PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—We will remove to the spacious building No. 1230 WALNUT Street about the 26th of this month, our present building being too small for our extensive practice. DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD.

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FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

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No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,

8 21mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

G. W. PITCHER,

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PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.

Among which can be found:—	
Punch	Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and weekly),	Athenæum,
London Illustrated,	Temple Bar,
Bell's Life,	Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper,	London Journal,
London Era,	Garten Laube,
London Society,	Kladderadatch,
London Orchestra,	Komische Zeitung,
Fun,	Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig,	Leader,
	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 27 mwslmrp

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria Nervousness Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterine Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegritt, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, ironfounder, No. 1622 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No. 51 N Third street; Colonel J. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Peloubet, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

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"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS.

AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pine grove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc. and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·20 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·05 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 1·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·20 P. M. Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·20 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·45 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Trains leave Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·00 A. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas. The following tickets are constantly on sale in the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three six nine or twelve months, for holder only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, enabling themselves and wives to tickets at half-rate.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6·40 P. M. for Reading Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 12 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.	
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.	

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$2·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·27 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·25 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

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B. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia
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IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK

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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·00 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton North-east Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

W

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Waller takes her farewell benefit this evening, in two characters which are sure to attract the public. She will appear as "Hamlet" (playing only the three first acts), a character which Mrs. Siddons herself assumed, and as "Meg Merrilies," in which she is without a rival.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke will play for his benefit one of those parts for which he is renowned, where the touches of pathos are so wonderful and magnetic that the humorous actor seems for the instant transformed. "Bob Tyke" is one of his finest impersonations, and the comedy of *The School of Reform*, rarely played, is a fine one.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—We regret to say that this is the last performance but one of *Henry Dunbar*. The fine acting in this play will render it memorable to all who appreciate what is admirable and elevating in art. No one should fail to see Miss Orton's "Margaret Wentworth."

THE "ICE WITCH."—After a slumber of some years, Mr. Sinn has determined to revive this grand fairy spectacle. He has been preparing for its production for four months, and he has expended upon its scenery, dresses, mountings, properties, etc., the sum of four thousand dollars. Independent of the merits of such enterprise, the piece itself is remarkably attractive, and will undoubtedly have a very successful run. The *Ice Witch* will be played for the first time next Monday evening. The cast embraces Miss Josie Orton, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Lennox, and all of the company favorites.

FERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA.—We think, from the rehearsal of *Lucrezia Borgia* at which we were present, that there is a great surprise in store for the public this evening, and we doubt whether they will not have often to refer to their programmes to remember that they are listening to an amateur performance. Mrs. Davis has a most dramatic voice. Mr. Taylor's magnificent basso we know is the very impersonation of the "Duke." Mr. Waterman has improved into an artist, and Miss De Negri manages her deep contralto with much skill. The ensemble was admirable. Few rehearsals were so smooth and satisfactory as the one we witnessed. There is no doubt that this opera will be an admirable performance.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal for to-morrow afternoon:—

Ouverture, Fra Diavolo (by request).....Auber
Eulogy of Tears (by request).....F. Schubert
Hymens Feier Klaenge Waltz.....Lanner
Adagio from first Sinfonie (by request)....Kalliwoda
Ouverture, Midsummer Night's Dream,
by request).....Mendelssohn
First Finale from Don Juan.....Mozart

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr Leonard Grover promises us a fine German opera. He is the manager who never broke a promise, and who can appeal to the past as a security for his future. We may expect a renewal of the admirable German performances he first gave us of German opera, and he will find that the public will flock to hear them. The choruses, one of the distinctive excellencies of German opera, has been increased by importations from Germany.

WALLETT'S BENEFIT.—This gentleman makes his first appeal to his American friends by way of a benefit on this evening. He introduces some new comicalities that he has not yet presented to the audiences of Philadelphia. The English papers pronounce his statuary as perfectly inimitable and his Shakesperian readings great. There will be a general jollification at the American this evening.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Destruction of Aiker's Assembly Rooms—The American Theatre Burned Out—Loss over $200,000.

Shortly before 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the building known as Aiker's Assembly Rooms (late City Assembly Rooms), which is now raging furiously, and will, no doubt, result in the destruction of the entire building, and considerable damage to the staircase adjoining. The fire was first seen burning under a structure in the southernmost portion of the premises, and spread rapidly to the upper floors of the building.

The alarm struck [illegible] the fire-bells brought the fire department to the spot. Every effort was then made by the firemen to confine the flames to the place in which they originated, but without avail, as the fire spread into the American Theatre, in the lower part of No. 444 Broadway, and to the ball-room immediately adjoining and above. The occupants of the stores on the line of [illegible] succeeded in removing the greater portion of their stock, which will, however, be much damaged by water and removal. In a very short time the flames had succeeded in working their way all through the vast edifice, driven on by the high winds prevailing at the time, and burst forth from the rear windows, accompanied by dense volumes of thick smoke. As we go to press the interior of the building is entirely gutted, and the rear walls are in a falling condition. The fire is still burning fiercely, despite all the efforts of the firemen to check its progress.

The building is a four-story brick structure, occupying Nos. 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, and 452 Broadway.

It was erected by George W. Miller (since deceased) in 1856, on the site of the former City Assembly Rooms, burned down in 1854. It still belongs to the Miller estate, and is insured for $80,000. The loss cannot be at present estimated.

The whole of the upper part of the premises are occupied by George Aiker, as a ball-room, supper-room, etc. Mr. Aiker's loss is very heavy, but he is said to be fully insured.

The Continental Hotel, No. 442 Broadway, Messrs. John C. Currier & Co., proprietors, is considerably damaged by fire and water. The proprietors are insured for $37,000, as follows:—$5000 in the Indemnity, and $4000 each in the Park, Pacific, Commonwealth, New York, People's, Baltic, Brevoort, and Star Companies.

The American Theatre, Robert F. Butler, proprietor, is entirely destroyed. Mr. Butler is said to be insured for $10,000. The first floor of No. 444, fronting the theatre, is occupied as a cigar store by W. Solomon. Loss heavy.

No. 446, jewelry store of T. D. Banyard. All the stock removed in safety. Loss principally in fixtures.

No. 448, boot and shoe store of M. Eseman; stock all removed; loss chiefly in tools and fixtures by water.

No. 448½, liquor and grocery store of Sidney W. Clark. Nearly all the stock taken out; damage by water to fixtures, etc.; insured for $2500 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Nos. 450 and 452, occupied by Hoover, Stone & Co., dealers in hats, caps, and straw goods. The larger portion of the stock removed in safety, but damaged by water.

The basement of No. 450 is occupied by P. J. Jetter, shaving and hair dressing saloon, insured for $2500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

Several dwellings on Crosby street were damaged by water.—*New York Express, 15th.*

UNLOCKING THE ROCKS.—The great cost of silver and gold arises not so much from their scarcity in the earth as the difficulty of extracting them from their stony combinations. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well-known chemist of Massachusetts, has cut this gordian knot. After having merited and received the gratitude of half mankind, by his remedies that cure their diseases, he is now winning the other half by opening for them an easy road to the exhaustless treasures of the hills. He has discovered and published a chemical process which renders at little cost the hardest rocks and ores friable like chalk, so that the precious metals are loosed from their confinement and easily gathered. Mines too poor to pay may be worked at a profit, now, and the yield of rich mines is largely increased, while the cost of extracting the metals from the ore is diminished. Either is a great achievement—to enrich mankind, or cure their diseases. But we are informed our celebrated countryman adheres to the latter as his specialty and chief ambition.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Weather—The Great Fire—Stocks—Bold Burglaries—Interesting Lawsuits—Criminal Matters—The Coal Auction—Last Bal Masque—Personal, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 16.

The weather to-day is intensely frigid, and people in the streets move about with unusual celerity.

The stock market opens strong this morning. Governments firm. Gold 138—weak. The markets for produce and merchandise are dull, and prices are still tending downwards.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the interior of the American Theatre, better known as "444" Broadway. Owing to the inflammable nature of the fixtures and the scenery, the fire spread with rapidity, so much so that the flames had gained sufficient headway to reach the upper floors of the building familiarly known as the City Assembly Rooms. As soon as the occupants of the stores on the first floor of the building learned that the flames were likely to effect the destruction of their premises, the most energetic exertions were made by them to remove their stock, which they succeeded in doing, with the assistance of the Insurance Patrol and the teams of Adams Express Company. The entire sidewalk on the west side of Broadway, from Grand to Howard streets, was piled high up with miscellaneous merchandise and guarded by the police. Notwithstanding the persistent endeavors of the firemen, the flames spread throughout the entire City Assembly Buildings. About 1 o'clock the roof of the rear building fell, carrying with it all of the floors. The front building remained intact, except the fourth floor, which was burnt out. The Continental Hotel, No. 442, suffered considerably from fire and water, but the loss will be probably covered by the $37,000 insurance. The aggregate loss will not fall far short of $150,000. Two divisions of the Fire Department were on the ground, and their efforts were greatly aided by the police arrangements, who kept Broadway, from Broome to Walker streets, clear from vehicles, and the crowds of curious people well back.

The case of Mrs. Matilda A. Moody against George A. Osgood was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Foster. The testimony is concluded, and the counsel for the respective parties will sum up the case this morning. The amount of damages claimed by Mrs. Moody is $10,000. She claims that she was injured for life by reason of the defendant driving over her with two horses and a sleigh on the 6th of January, 1865, in Eighth avenue, near its junction with One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth street.

The counsel for the plaintiff claims that the defendant, who is a son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, at the time in question kept and drove very fast horses, and that when the accident occurred he was driving his team up the avenue at an unlawful rate of speed. This is denied by the defendant and the witnesses who testified on his behalf.

The jury in the case of McDonald vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, already reported, yesterday rendered a verdict of $200 for the plaintiff. The latter claimed that, owing to the negligence of the defendant's agents, in running a detached engine down their road in October last, he lost two horses, a wagon and some harness. Plaintiff's son was attempting to drive the team across the track, on a private road, at about One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth street, when, as the horses and wagon were on the track, the engine struck and demolished them. The son was considerably injured. The question was mainly as to whether the driver was not guilty of negligence. Judge Gross, in charging the jury, stated to them what the law of the case was, and said the question of negligence, as to either party, was one of fact which they were to determine.

The masked ball of the Liederkranz Association took place last night at the Academy of Music, and proved a grand affair, presenting a rare combination of gorgeous decorations, delicious music, a brilliant throng, rich dresses, ludicrous masks and effigies, and unbounded humor and general enjoyment.

Colonel James B. Murray, an old New York merchant, died at his residence in Washington place on Wednesday evening, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Much satisfaction is expressed over the nomination by the Union legislative caucus of Hon. R. F. Manierre for Police Commissioner of our city. He will be elected, of course.

Among the arrivals here this morning we notice the names of George Alfred Townsend, just in from his Western lecturing tour, and Mr. George W. Harkins, of your paper.

FULTON.

THE NAVAL RACE.

The Contest Abandoned in Consequence of a Storm.

The *Winooski* returned to the Navy Yard at half-past 12 o'clock to-day. The race was abandoned last night, on account of the storm on the Sound, when the *Winooski* had made three complete heats, and was just sixty-five miles ahead of the *Algonquin*, and gaining at the rate of two and one half knots per hour. At 8 o'clock this morning both vessels started for New York, and in three hours the *Winooski* ran the *Algonquin* out of sight from her mastheads.

The *Winooski* made twenty-one and a half turns per minute, with thirty-five pounds of steam.

The *Algonquin* probably made seventeen turns.

The following are the particulars of the race:—

On Tuesday, 13th instant, the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* were reported ready, and at 11·40 A. M. the former vessel weighed her anchor and left the Navy Yard, followed in a few minutes afterwards by the *Algonquin*. At fifty-five minutes past noon the *Winooski* passed through Hell Gate, and at 1·50 P. M. passed Fort Schuyler, and entered a large field of floating ice, which was jammed between the shores.

At thirty-five minutes past 2 o'clock the *Winooski* arrived off Execution Rock, lying in the middle of the Sound, and abreast of Sand's Point; and as the *Algonquin* was several miles astern, turned around to join her. At 2·56 the *Algonquin* came up and passed ahead. At four minutes before 3 o'clock signal was made for her to "go ahead" at full speed. The *Winooski's* engines were also started, and at seventeen minutes past 3 o'clock she passed the *Algonquin*; the *Winooski's* paddles making twenty-two revolutions per minute, with thirty-five pounds pressure of steam. At 11·40 the *Algonquin* came in sight, and at 12·06 P. M. signals were exchanged. A severe storm set in, and the *Winooski* came out ahead.

The average speed of the *Winooski* during the trial was 12 knots, or 14 statute miles per hour, and that of the *Algonquin* was 9½ knots or 11 statute miles per hour. As the vessels were identical, the power developed by the machinery was in the ratio of the cube of their speed; that is to say, the machinery of the *Winooski* developed just twice the power of that of the *Algonquin*.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 15th.*

The "Algonquin" Account.

The United States steamer *Algonquin* left the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday last, February 13, at 11·30 A. M., and after a rapid run arrived off Sands Point, at which place we found the *Winooski* anxiously awaiting for our appearance. Commander Ransom immediately signalled the *Winooski*, asking for instruction, when he received orders to go "ahead" under full power.

THE START

was accomplished precisely at 3 o'clock P. M., but owing to a misunderstanding, the *Winooski* was allowed to gain a considerable advantage over the *Algonquin*. It was understood by the civil engineers in charge of the *Algonquin*, that as soon as she arrived at Sands Point the vessel was to anchor, haul fires, and at a given signal both vessels were to get under weigh simultaneously. Consequently, the engineers of the *Algonquin* allowed the steam to run down, in order to give them an opportunity to put the engines in a proper trim; but on seeing the order from Captain Cooper, commanding the *Winooski*, to go ahead, word was passed to Mr. Underhill to start his engines under as full a pressure as he could get, which was only 58 pounds. On the other hand, the *Winooski* was all ready under a full head of steam, regularly "bottled up," and at the word "go" bounded off like a race-horse, and in less than ten minutes left us clean astern. Much enthusiasm was manifested by those on board of the *Winooski*, when she was passing us, while on board of the *Algonquin* much dissatisfaction was evinced at the manner in which the start was effected and the *Winooski* allowed to gain such an advantage. Immediately after the *Winooski* had passed us, the log was hove, and it was found that under the small pressure of steam we were only running 8 knots, while it was considered by competent judges that the *Winooski*, under a full pressure, was making 12 knots easy. In a short time the log was again hove, when we found that we increased our speed to 11½ knots with 68 pounds of steam, and making 18½ revolutions per minute; but the *Winooski* steadily widened the distance between us, and at about 6 P. M. she was about 5 miles ahead, with a good chance of increasing the distance, when on again heaving the log, it was found that we were making 12 knots with 19 revolutions per minute. Everything was working to the greatest satisfaction, and great hopes were entertained of our being able to overtake our swift footed opponent, when the counter-balance to the eccentric broke, and let the weight fall so as to be of no further use. This, added to our previous misfortune, caused a great change to take place in the minds of those who previously entertained some idea of being able to overtake the *Winooski*. At dusk, set the usual running lights, with the addition of two red ones at the fore crosstrees; this precaution was for the purpose of enabling vessels who were steering in our track to keep clear of the racers. At 8 P. M. we completely lost sight of the *Winooski*, we supposing that she had rounded Faulkner's Island, and had passed us on her return to Sands Point. At 8·50 P. M. made Faulkner's Island bearing west; having rounded it, stood on our return course for the starting point, engines making 18½ revolutions per minute, with 64 pounds of steam, vessel going through the water at the rate of 12½ knots per hour. Every one on board was surprised at not seeing our opponent, and many came to the conclusion that the *Winooski* had played a Yankee trick on us, and had "cut off" some part of the distance by not rounding Faulkner's Island; but the majority of us believed that the *Winooski* was twenty miles ahead of us, and was well on her return from Sands Point. Hove the log and found her running twelve knots, but steering so wild that we were losing at least one and a half knots on our course every hour. Everything seemed to conspire against us; the compasses would not travel, and consequently no reliance could be placed on them. The *Winooski*, in this respect, had every possible advantage over us, she having had her compasses adjusted some days previous, while the *Algonquin* was denied the chance of doing so.

WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1·30 A. M.—Passed the *Winooski*, she on her way back to Sands Point, and supposed her to be 24 miles ahead.

4 A. M.—Our feed pump refused to work, and were obliged to use the auxiliary pumps to supply boilers.

2·40 A. M.—Stopped the engines through the mistake of the pilot, who ordered two bells to be rung instead of two whistles, which was to warn a schooner right ahead of us.

8 A. M.—*Winooski* passed us on the starboard hand, she being about 30 miles ahead. Everything worked well, but ship steering wildly, it being impossible to keep her on a true course.

12 M.—The steam spring-guage gave out, and strained the starboard paddle-wheel; also carrying away two buckets from it. Ship still not answering her helm. Barometer commenced falling rapidly, and the weather having every appearance of becoming rather unpropitious.

5 P. M.—Passed the *Winooski* on her return from rounding Faulkner's Island, she being about 44 miles ahead.

At about dusk it commenced to set in very thick and squally, with rain, and the pilot expressed great doubts as to whether he could be able to continue the race, he having lost all bearings for a short time, and totally unable to steer by the compass in consequence of the ship "yawing" so much.

At 8 P. M. it was blowing a gale, with a dense fog, and the pilot refused to run the ship on her course.

8·30 P. M.—Bore away for New Haven, where we came to anchor, weather still continuing bad.

All during the night it continued to blow furiously, with heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

THURSDAY, February 15.—At 6·15 A. M. hove up anchor and got under way, and steered for the race-course, it still blowing fresh, with rain, but clear; hove the log and found her to be running 11 knots with the wind abeam; engines making 19 revolutions per minute.

7·30 A. M.—Passed the *Winooski* steering to the eastward; at 7·40 the *Winooski* turned round and steered for us, and commenced making telegraphic signals to us, which, on being understood, we found that she wished to know at what speed we were running, which we answered, viz., 11 knots. She again signalled as to whether we anchored last night, which they were informed that we had, when Captain Cooper, of the *Winooski*, ordered us to proceed to the Navy Yard, which, of course, was immediately obeyed, and the purpose of the race abandoned. Mr. Underhill (Mr. Forbes' chief engineer) asserts that as far as the contract for the engines call for, everything that has been claimed for them has been obtained, the *Algonquin* having averaged 11 knots with great economy of fuel. One thing is very certain, that if the *Algonquin* were allowed the same opportunity of preparing so extensively, and had been provided with correctly adjusted compasses, the *Winooski* would not have been able to leave her so far astern. However, it is to be hoped that the long-vexed question between Messrs. Isherwood and Dickerson is finally and forever settled.

We append an abstract from the steam log of the *Algonquin*, together with a copy of the letter of instructions from Mr. Forbes to Mr. Underhill, directing him as to how he should control the movements of his engine during the trial:—

ABSTRACT OF STEAM LOGS UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "ALGONQUIN."

Date.	Hour.	Lbs. Pressure.	Variations.	Counter.	Cutting off.	Revolutions per minute.	Consumption of coal in lb.
Feb. 13..	4 P. M.	64	24	3454	variable	17·4	9360
13..	8 P. M.	64	22·5	7857	variable	18·1	8134
13..12	M.	61	22	2165	variable	17·5	8715
14..	4 A. M.	66	23	16319	variable	17·1	1 1·4
14..	8 A. M.	66	22	20636	variable	18·5	8933
14..12	M.	66	21	94986	variable	18·6	8420
14..	4 P. M.	65	21·75	29348	variable	18·3	9140
14..	8 P. M.	63	21	33716	variable	17·9	4432
14..10	P. M.	49	22	34235	variable	....	83
15..	6 A. M.	40	..	....	variable	....	1345
15..	7 A. M.	63	21	35115	variable	18·8	1560
15..	8 A. M.	63	22	36443	variable	18·6	2905
15..	9 A. M.	64	22	37317	variable	17·9	2905

MR. FORBES' INSTRUCTIONS.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1866.—N. B. Underhill, Engineer on board the steamer *Algonquin*.—Sir: In the trial between the *Algonquin* and *Winooski*, which is about to be made, you are to act as engineer in the management of the engines of the *Algonquin*. My only instructions to you are to do the best you can with the engines without exposing them to injury of any kind. You must not strain them in any way, but keep them up only to a *safe* maximum power, without reference to the *Winooski*. Whether she is ahead or astern should not influence you at all, except that, in the event of your being ahead, you had better ease your engines to a very safe point.

It will require seventy hours at least, and you will thus see the necessity of not straining it in any way.

Although a good deal is said about the race, I do not consider it necessary for the *Algonquin* to do more than to show the maximum power of her engine under a *safe* pressure of steam.

It is desirable that you should keep an exact account of the coal consumed. Respectfully, your friend, P. S. FORBES.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy.

N. B. UNDERHILL.

FOURTH EDITION

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, February 16.

An Indian Chief.

John Ross, whose claims to the chieftainship of the Cherokees were ignored by the Commission recently sent out to form treaties with the hostile Indian tribes, is in town, and has held a long interview with the President. Ross is represented by the members of the Commission as possessing great wealth, and living in a style of elegance unsurpassed by his more enlightened Eastern brethren. His visit here is believed to be for the purpose of securing his recognition by the Government as Chief of the Cherokees.

A Rebel Soldier Claims Bounty.

Judge Barrett, Commissioner of the Pension Bureau, yesterday made an important decision relative to the claim of an ex-Rebel soldier for land bounty, on the ground that he had rendered military service to the Government in the war of 1812. The Commissioner very justly decided that by his participation in a war against the Union he had forfeited his title to any awards for services prior to the Rebellion.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 16.

Senate.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a joint resolution of thanks to the rescuers of soldiers and sailors from the wreck of the steamship *San Francisco*, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Howard presented the petition of citizens of Alexandria, Va., asking for a territorial form of government for the State of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) called up the Senate bill to extend the benefits of the pension laws to artificers of the army, which was passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill in relation to the Court of Claims, which was passed. It allows an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Court of Claims, and provides that the regular sessions of that Court shall commence on the first Monday in December.

At 1 o'clock the Constitutional Amendment was taken up, when Mr. Hendricks took the floor against it.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine (Me.), from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill to reimburse the loyal States for disbursements made for raising troops to put down the Rebellion.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) made a report from the joint committee on the Memorial Services of President Lincoln. In compliance with the request of Congress, Mr. Bancroft has furnished a copy of his oration. The House ordered 20,000 copies to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election case of Koontz and Coffroth.

THE STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.—Some days since a man named James Hamm, being desirous of "raising the wind," tried to sell a diamond ring valued at $100. He confided said ring to the care of an individual named John Scott, who promised to sell it on advantageous terms. The twain proceeded down town, and entered a house where Scott said he could dispose of the ring. Instead of doing so, Scott watched his chance, and jumping out of a window, made off as fast as his legs would carry him, taking the ring with him in his flight.

Scott was lost to view until last evening about seven o'clock, when Hamm came across the pseudo salesman in the neighborhood of Seventh and Chesnut streets. The subject of the ring, flight, etc., was, of course, quickly brought up by Hamm, but the only satisfaction he obtained was a violent assault at the hands of Scott. Hamm was knocked down, and would probably have been seriously injured, but at the critical moment he drew forth a pistol and fired at his antagonist. The only effect of the shot, however, was to attract the attention of the Reserve police, who, quickly coming up, took both parties into custody, and a hearing will be held in the case this afternoon.

AN ORIGINAL METHOD OF LIVING ON THE FAT OF THE LAND.—Edward Brice is an Englishman, and has been living after rather an original fashion. It turns out that for five years past he has been in the habit of going around among clergymen and different charitable institutions, and representing himself and family to be in distressed circumstances, would solicit aid. His story was always of a plausible character, and he succeeded in getting considerable money. All things must have an end, and Brice's method of living is no exception to this general rule, for he was seen in the market buying all sorts of delicacies—venison, chickens, and the best that could be had of everything. A further investigation developed the fact that he was "living like a fighting cock," with his family, at No. 703 Christian street, where he was arrested, and after a hearing this morning before Alderman Hurley, he was committed.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, new...	92	200 sh Maple Shade.	4½
$1000 U S 7·30s, June 99½		200 sh Union Can[illegible]	4
$1000 N Pa R 10s....	111½	100 sh Sch. N.....	23½
500 sh Green Mt.. b60	4½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2700 U S 7 30s June 99½		100 sh Cata pf ...b20	33½
$2000 City 6s new....	72	33 sh Cam & Am....	116½
$2 000 N Penn 6s s5wn	84	100 sh Cata.....b5	25½
20 sh Norris'n R....	54	100 sh do.....	25
2 sh Ph & Tren....	113	200 sh Union Canal..	4½
100 sh Hestonv...b30	84½	200 sh Union Can...	2½
100 sh Susq. C'l..b60	13		

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

Professor R. E. RODGERS, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, will deliver a second Lecture for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, on MONDAY EVENING, February 19 1866.

The design of this Lecture will be to illustrate by EXPERIMENTS and otherwise the wonderful transmutations of those new agencies and materials which make up the great operations of Nature.

Among the experiments will be a variety in CHEMISTRY, ELECTRICITY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, and on the ATMOSPHERE.

Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents, secured seats without extra charge.

Tickets for sale at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 2 16 3t

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE and OIL. The store is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Good-will, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also a good new spring covered wagon, horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.

Address, in real and full name, Post Office, Box No 2911 2 15 6t5p

ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI,

PARMASAN CHEESE,

FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,

W. D SEIGFRIED.

No. 354 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. M. RRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have no say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,

No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Junction Railroad Second Mortgage 6's,

Endorsed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Bonds due in 1896. Coupons paid in full free of all taxation. The limit on these Bonds has recently been reduced, so that we can now offer them at a very low price.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

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U. S. 6s OF 1881,

5-20s, OLD AND NEW,

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

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BANKERS & BROKERS,

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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.

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Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

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INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

5 20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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GOLD AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED BY

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

10 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT STREET.

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FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade or home, the church, theatre* or car they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in this CITY. Inquire for 2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.